

SELECTED HADITHS

With Biographies of Narrators and Benefits of Eighty Hadiths

Part – 4

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Preface

In The Name Of Allah, The Most High, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful. All Praise is due to Allah The Most High, The Creator, The Provider. He has no Partners, and is in no need of any. He is Alone; He made the Heavens and the Earth. He knows what was before time, what is present and what is after. He shows the straight path to whosoever He wishes, and whoever He chooses to bless. He makes them the best among the best. O Allah, send salutations on our Prophet (May Allah bless him and grant him peace), who is the last and final Messenger. After him there will be no Prophets to come until the Day of Judgement.

What is the Sunnah?

Linguistically, Sunnah is an Arabic word which means a path or a way. However, Islaamically, it is a primary source of law taken from the sayings, actions and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him). As Muslims we believe that the law Prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him) came with, is a divine revelation from our Creator, Allaah. However many people believe that the Qur'aan is the only form of divine revelation, as it is the literal word of Allaah; This view is incorrect as it contradicts the Qur'aan itself. About the Prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him), Allaah says: "Your companion (Muhammad) is neither astray nor being misled. Nor does he speak of his own desire. It is (only) the revelation with which he is inspired" (Surah An-Najm 53:2-4).

Thus as Muslims, we are required to believe that the Qur'aan and Sunnah go hand in hand together as our sources of legislated law. Both are revelation from almighty Allaah, the most High. The Qur'aan is composed of the actual words of almighty Allaah, whereas the Sunnah is expressed through the words, actions and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him). Another difference is that the Qur'aan is recited formally in the prayers whereas the Sunnah is not.

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In this book the 'Benefits of hadiths' are taken from the books of famous Islamic scholars Imam Sharfuddin Yahya bin Sharf Navavi (Imam Navavi), Hafiz bin Hajar al-Askhalani (Ibne Hajar). Almighty Allah may accept their valuable services for Islam. Aameen.

In this book we also tried to describe about Importance of Islamic knowledge and Propagating Islam (dawa), May Allah accept our efforts. Aameen.

Most of the hadiths in this book are collected from Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim, whose authenticity is well known for Muslims, but in Sunan Arba (Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi, Nasayi and Ibn Maaja) authenticity information was taken from Shaikh Nasiruddin Al-Albani Rahimahulla. The authenticity information also taken from Imam Tirmidhi for his book because he too has good knowledge of authentication of hadith. May Allah show mercy on these pious people of Islam. Aameen.

We preferred hadiths related to 'Aqeeda, Sharia and Islamic Morals' and we divided all these hadiths in five sections to benefit from different subjects.

We thank to Shaikh Khalid bin Aba Khalil (honorable director of Islamic propagation center in Rabwa) for guidance and giving us valuable advices.

We would like to sincerely thank Mr. Nasir bin Muhammad Al-Huwaish (honorable director of propagation department), because of his continuous guidance and commitment only this book has been translated in thirteen languages.

And we thank wholeheartedly to everyone who cooperated us in this work especially to our office secretary Mr. Abdul Azeez Madwoof Magribi (Morocco), who continuously followed-up all translators and helped them in every step to complete this work.

May Allah give great reward to all these people in this world and hereafter and accept this work.

O Allah, send salutations on our Prophet (May Allah bless him and grant him peace), who is the last and final Messenger.

Dr. Muhammad Murtaza bin Ayesha Muhammad.

١- عَنْ عُثْمَانَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "مَنْ مَاتَ وَهُوَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٤١ - (٢٦)،).

It is narrated on the authority of 'Uthman(Radiallahu anhu) that the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said. He who died knowing (fully well) that there is no god but Allah entered Paradise.

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 41-(26),)

About narrator:

Usman ibn Affan(Radiallahu anhu)

A monument of modesty, he is the third Rightly-Guided Caliph. His patronymic is Uthman ibn Affan ibn Abil-As ibn Umayya ibn Abdishams ibn Abdi Manaf al-Quresi al-Amawi Abu Amr. After he(Radiallahu anhu) became Muslim, married Ruqayya(Radiallahu anha), the Prophet's(peace be upon him) daughter, and had a son her named Abdullah, he became known as "Abu Abdullah." His patronymic is "Abu Abdullah." He was also called "Abu Amr" and "Abu Laila." His sobriquet is "Zunnurayn".

His birth:

Uthman (Radiallahu anhu) was born 6 years after the Event of the Elephant and 47 years before the Migration. According to this, usman(Radiallahu anhu) was 34 years-old when Muhammad (peace be upon him) was made eminent with apostleship.

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His family:

A member of Banu Omayya, his genealogy connects with the Prophet (peace be upon him) in his fifth grandfather Abd Menaf. His mother is Arwa bint Qurayz bin. Rabia bin Habib bin Abd Shams. His (Radiallahu anhu) grandmother is the Prophet's (peace be upon him) aunt Beyda, the daughter of Abdulmuttalib .

Usman (Radiallahu anhu) was married with two of the Prophet's daughters. After Ruqayya died in the year 2 hijri, he (Radiallahu anhu) married Umm Kulthum (Radiallahu anha).

His features:

Uthman (Radiallahu anhu) was handsome, very polite, of average height, with a thick beard and thick hair between his shoulders.

His (Radiallahu anhu) pre-Islamic life

There is scarce information in sources regarding Uthman's (Radiallahu anhu) life before he became Muslim. He was busy with trade in his youth. Due to his honesty in trade transactions, he was famous for this among the people.

Entrance to Islam:

Usman ibn Affan (Radiallahu anhu) became Muslim at the invitation of Abu Bakr's (Radiallahu anhu).

Migration

Usman (Radiallahu anhu) participated in the two migrations to Abyssinia. When the order was given for migration to Medina, Usman (Radiallahu anhu) went together with the other Muslims.

Service to Islam

He bought the Ruma well which was owned by a Jew for twenty thousand dirham and allowed for the free use of it by Muslims.

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Due to his wife Ruqayya's serious illness, Uthman (Radiallahu anhu) did not join the Badr battle with the Prophet's (peace be upon him) permission. Except for Badr, he fought in all the battles made with the idolaters and the enemies of Islam.

When Umar (Radiallahu anhu) was wounded, he was elected as khalifa.

When Usman (Radiallahu anhu) took over the state administration, Islamic conquests were continuing at a fast pace. During this period Muslim armies conquered Juzestan, Talikan, Faryab and Balh, almost all of the cities in the Toharistan region, the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes, and the Ifriqiyya region. Also in the interior of Anatolia the region was conquered as far as Tiflis.

He died during rebellions that occurred as a result of dissent.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Every believer should keep himself away from things which harm the belief of monotheism.
2. A muslim should not keep away from oneness of Allah in his thoughts, intentions, deeds and in all other aspects of life.
3. One who dies on the faith of Tauheed (oneness of Allah) Allah admit such a person to paradise.

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٢- عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: "مَنْ قَرَأَ بِالْأَيَّتَيْنِ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ فِي لَيْلَةٍ كَفَتَاهُ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٥٠٠٩، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢٥٦ - (٨٠٨)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(Saheeh bukhari hadith no: 5009, saheeh muslim, hadith no:256 – (808), this hadith is taken from bukhari)

Narrated Abu Mas'ud:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "If somebody recited the last two Verses of Surat Al-Baqara at night, that will be sufficient for him."

About narrator:

Abu Maswud uqba bin Amr abu Maswud alansari (Allah's blessings be on him) : he was yonger among who participated in 'Uqba-e-Thania', after that he was always with Prophet (peace be upon him) in all situations. After prophet (peace be upon him) he settled in Kufa. Total 102 hadiths narrated by him, he (Allah's blessings be on him) died in 41 hijri.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Who ever recites these verses of Surat al-Baqara at night Allah will bestow the blessing and saves him from evil.
2. Whoever recites these verses his Belief in Allah becomes firm.
3. Whoever recites these two verses with pure heart with good intention it is good for him, he can recite them anywhere anytime.

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٣- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رضي الله عنه، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "نَضَرَ اللَّهُ امْرَأً، سَمِعَ مِنَّا حَدِيثًا؛ فَبَلَّغَهُ؛ فَرُبَّ مُبَلِّغٍ أَحْفَظُ مِنْ سَامِعٍ".

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٢٣٢، وجامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٢٦٥٧، واللفظ لابن ماجه، قَالَ الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث: حسن صحيح، وصححه الألباني).
(sunan ibn maajaa, hadith no: 232, jaame tirmizi hadith no: 2657.
This hadith is taken from ibn maza, imam tirmizi says about this hadith as hasan, saheeh. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahihi)

'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Abdullah narrated from his father that:

The Prophet said: "May Allah cause his face to shine, the man who hears a Hadith from us and conveys it, for perhaps the one to whom it is conveyed may remember it better than the one who (first) hears it."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Who propagates the authentic hadiths of Prophet (may peace be upon him) Allah will raise their degrees in this world and the Hereafter and will be admitted into Paradise.
2. One deserves to this supplication of Prophet Mohammad (may peace be upon him) who have good intention and deals honestly about authentic hadiths and paradise is the gift for such person.
3. Encouraged in this hadith to propagate the authentic hadiths using all means and sources.

٤- عَنْ حَدِيثِهِ ﷺ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "لَا تَقُولُوا: مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ وَشَاءَ فُلَانٌ؛ وَلَكِنْ قُولُوا: مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ، ثُمَّ شَاءَ فُلَانٌ".
(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٤٩٨٠، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan aboo daawood, hadith no: 4980, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

About narrator:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: Do not say: "What Allah wills and so and so wills," but say: "What Allah wills and afterwards so and so wills.

Huzaiifah bin Yaman (Radiallahu anhu), may Allah be pleased with him, was though born in Makkah, had the unique distinction of embracing Islam much ahead of others, almost immediately after the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) attaining prophethood in Makkah. In fact he was a Makkan as his father Yaman belonged to Makkah's tribe of Abas.

But it so happened that Yaman murdered someone among his clansmen and was forced to take refuge in Madinah. Huzaiifah (Radiallahu anhu) grew up in Madinah but since the family kept active contact with Makkah, came to know of the message of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) very early in his childhood. Even as the light of Islam began to illuminate the Arabian peninsula, Huzaiifah (Radiallahu anhu) developed a passionate desire to see the holy Prophet (peace be upon him). He joined a delegation of 10 people of Madinah who traveled to Makkah, called upon the Prophet (peace be upon him) and embraced Islam at a very young age.

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However, he was in dilemma as to call himself an Ansar or a Muhajir. When he wanted the Prophet(peace be upon him) to put him in a certain category, he was told to adopt whatever title he liked. He chose to be Ansar. He participated in all the battles except the Badar.

The holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was impressed with keen intelligence, decision-making in critical situation, and capacity to keep secrets possessed by Huzaifah(Radiallahu anhu). He employed him for all such assignments that required these qualities. He had once confided into him and told him the names of the hypocrites who were damaging the cause of Islam by being the members of the society. He wanted them to keep watch over the activities of hypocrites. This continued even during the time of the caliphate. Second caliph Umar while leading funeral prayers would often ask if Huzaifah(Radiallahu anhu) was present in the congregation and would excuse himself from leading the prayer if Huzaifah(Radiallahu anhu) was not present.

At the battle of Trench (Khandaq), the Prophet deputed him to make forays into the enemy camp in a disguise and gather intelligence about their morale even as the siege of Madinah by the Quraish was proving too long. A prayer chanted by the Prophet at that moment removed fear from his heart and stopped shivering that ran through his body due to cold season. Prophet(peace be upon him) instructed him to merely gather intelligence and avoid any kind of offensive action. He got into a camp and befriended the men of the opponent camp.

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It was to be addressed by Chieftain Abu Sufiyan. Abu Sufiyan began by advising the people to check who was sitting by their side lest someone carried the news to the opposing camp. Huzaiifah (Radiallahu anhu) got worried for a moment. But then he immediately began to ask the names of all those around him even before they could check his antecedents. Abu Sufiyan began to address them: 'O people of Quraish, the hailstorm has uprooted our camps, upturned our cooking vessels, killed our animals. Banu Quraizah (a tribe of Jews) has left our company. It is no longer in our interest to be waiting here for a military engagement.' He then mounted his horse and rode away towards Makkah. While doing so, Abu Sufiyan came within the attacking range of Huzaiifah(Radiallahu anhu), but the latter remembered the Prophet's(peace be upon him) advice and resisted his temptation. This intelligence input considerably helped the Prophet(peace be upon him) is surmising the morale of the enemy and plan his strategy.

Huzaiifa(Radiallahu anhu) was part of Muslim army which conquered important forts at Hamadan, Ray and Nahavand. Once Umar(Radiallahu anhu) asked him to point out if there was any hypocrite among his office bearers. He said there is one but refused to identify the person. But he found out after some time that Umar (Radiallahu anhu) had dismissed him.

When he(Radiallahu anhu) fell terminally ill prior to his death, he instructed the holy companions who had gathered around him not to put him in an expensive burial garments. When the death finally came knocking at his door he (Radiallahu anhu) said: 'O my Lord, You know I always accorded precedence to poverty over affluence, humility over boastfulness and akhira (the day of judgement) over duniya (worldly life).'

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Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. One should save his correct belief from all kind of influences of polytheism
2. One can understand from this hadith that there is no interference of others in Allah's names, attributes, commands and deeds. He is the one and self-sufficient master.
3. One should not utter (use) any word which goes against oneness of god.

٥- عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، أَنَّهَا سَأَلَتْ عَمَّا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدْعُو بِهِ اللَّهُ؛ قَالَتْ: كَانَ يَقُولُ: "اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا عَمِلْتُ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا لَمْ أَعْمَلْ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٦٦ - (٢٧١٦)).

(Saheeh muslim, hadith number 66-(2716),)

'Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) reported:

The Prophet (ﷺ) used to supplicate (in these words): "Allahumma inni audhu bika min sharri ma 'amiltu, wa min sharri ma lam a'mal (O Allah! I seek refuge in You from the evil of that which I have done and the evil of that which I have not done)."

About narrator:

Aisha (Radiallahu anha) was the wife of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the daughter of Abu Bakr (Radiallahu anhu), the first caliph of Islam. As the wife of our Prophet (peace be upon him), Aisha (Radiallahu anha) is known as "ummul-muminun," meaning "the mother of the believers" and as the daughter of Abu Bakr (Radiallahu anha), she is known by the title of "as-Siddiqah" meaning "the devoted". She was born in Mecca in 614.

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She(Radiallahu anha) is remembered for her intelligence, intuition, her knowledge of Hadith and principles of religion, secrets of Islamic knowledge, Arabic literature, piety and Islamic Fiqh. She became a great Madani (person of Madina) scholar and knew several thousand Ahadith by heart. Prophet (peace be upon him) himself used to teach her and answer her questions. She used to also teach other women. A great Scholar, Imam Zahri (radi Allahu anhu), has said about her: ***Aisha (radi Allahu anha's) knowledge will surpass the knowledge of all the males and Mothers of the Faithful put together."***

Aisha (Radiallahu anha) was educated in early childhood by her father, Abu Bakr (Radiallahu anha), the first caliph of Islam. Her marriage to our Prophet (peace be upon him) led to further moral and intellectual growth, maturity and depth. Our mother Aisha (Radiallahu anha) became a Muslim at an early age, and with her modesty, determination, generosity and a character devoid of arrogance and refusal to speak badly of anyone she was a wise role model for all Muslims. Because of her sincere faith and purity, she was able to act in line with Allah's approval, that which is really essential.

Hadiths Addressed to our Mother Aisha (Radiallahu anha).

Some of the hadiths addressed to our mother Aisha (Radiallahu anhu) and quoted in the Ramuz al-Ahadith read as follows:

"O Aisha, Allah is He Who treats His servants with blessings. He loves gentle behavior in all matters."

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"O Aisha, gentleness and patience beautify and adorn wherever they are found and reduce the beauty of whatever they are lifted from."

"O Aisha, backbiting is relating a Muslim's defect behind his back. But if the flaw in question does not exist in him, then you have slandered our Muslim brother. And slander is a worse sin than backbiting."

Young people from the time of the devout Muslims who had spoken with the Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) Companions and learned from them, came to our mother Aisha (Radiallahu anha) and asked her about the moral values of Rasulullah (peace be upon him). She said: "His moral values were those of the Qur'an. He approved of that which the Holy Qur'an approves of. And he disapproved of and avoided what the Qur'an disapproves of."

"When prophet (peace be upon him) had to choose between two things, he would take the easier, so long as it was not sinful. But when it was sinful, he avoided it more than anyone else. Prophet (peace be upon him) never sought revenge for his own personal desire."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Every Muslim should be away from sins because they leads to more sins and wrong deeds
2. This hadith teaches us to seek refuge in almighty Allah from all type of sins.
3. This hadith make us clear that there is no refuge from anyone but Allah

٦- عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أُمُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: "إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ لَيُذْرِكُ بِحُسْنِ خُلُقِهِ دَرَجَةَ الصَّائِمِ الْقَائِمِ".
(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٤٧٩٨، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan abudawud hadith no: 4798, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated Aisha, Ummul Mu'minin: (Radiallahu anha)

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: By his good character a believer will attain the degree of one who prays during the night and fasts during the day.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

There is very close relation between good behavior and true faith. good behavior is depend on the faith in the heart, when faith becomes weak then behavior also becomes weak.

This hadith stresses us to have good behavior in our personality.

We can attain nearness almighty Allah by faith (Eemaan), good behavior and good deeds.

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٧- عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ رضي الله عنه يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "لَا يَكُونُ اللَّعَّانُونَ شَفْعَاءَ وَلَا شُهَدَاءَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٨٥ - (٢٥٩٨)،).

(sahih muslim hadith no: 85-(2598,))

Abu ad-Darda' (Radiallahu anhu) narrated that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"Men accustomed to cursing will not be intercessors or witnesses on the Day of Resurrection." Related by Muslim.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

*Some hadith scholars (muhaddiseen) commented below points about this hadith

1. Such people (who accustomed to cursing) evidence becomes unacceptable in this worldly life
2. Such a person cannot get the opportunity to become martyr in the way of Allah
3. When some brothers of believers deserve to hell fire at the day of judgment the recommendation of such believers (who accustomed to cursing) won't be accepted.
4. In this hadith prevented from cursing and, accusing because it is against to standards of character.
5. Islam is based on mercy, love, and cooperation of each other, there is no relation of Islam with cursing and accusing always.
6. Islam is a religion of exalted standards of character, it teaches to be far away from such bad qualities

٨- عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "مَا كَانَ الْفُحْشُ فِي شَيْءٍ إِلَّا شَانَهُ، وَمَا كَانَ الْحَيَاءُ فِي شَيْءٍ إِلَّا زَانَهُ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ١٩٧٤، و سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٤١٨٥، واللفظ

للترمذي، قَالَ الإمام الترمذي: هذا حديث حسن غريب، وصححه الألباني).

(jaame tirmizi, hadith no: 1974, sunan ibn maaja, hadith number 4185, this hadith is taken from tirmidhi, imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as Hasan, Garib. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Anas(Radiallahu anhu) narrated that the Messenger of Allah said:

"Al-Fuhsh is not present in anything but it mars it, and Al-Haya' is not present in anything but it beautifies it."

About narrator:

Anas bin Maalik ibn Nadar al-Khazraji Al-Ansari(Radiallahu anhu) He was an Ansar of the Banu Khazraj

Anas ibn Malik(Radiallahu anhu) was born 10 years before the Hijrah of Prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him) to the Bani Khazraj tribe of Yathrib. He (Radiallahu anhu) was present in Madinah during Muhammad's(peace be upon him) time there and afterwards. Anas ibn Malik (Radiallahu anhu) was the longest lived of the Companions of the Prophet(peace be upon him), having died 93 years after the Hijrah.

He (Allah's blessings be on him) was born to Umm Sulaim (of the Banu Najjar) and Malik ibn Nadr. After the father of Anas(Allah's blessings be on him) died a non-Muslim, Anas ibn Malik(Allah's blessings be on him) mother Umm Sulaim (Radiallahu anha) remarried Abu Talha ibn Thabit(Allah's blessings be on him) and he gained a half-brother, Abdullah ibn Abu Talha.

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He had been presented to Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as a servant by his (Radiallahu anhu) mother at an early age. Prophet (peace be upon him) accepted the offer. This was the beginning of a 10-year association of Anas with the Noble Prophet (peace be upon him). At that time, Anas was only 10 or 12 years of age. He accompanied the Prophet (peace be upon him) to the last day of his blessed life

Anas reported about nice behavior of Prophet (peace be upon him)

I served the Prophet (peace be upon him) at home and on journeys. By Allah, he never said to me for anything which I did: Why have you done this like this? Or for anything which I did not do: Why have you not done this like this? (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was so kind to Anas and his family. In fact, he used to visit Anas's mother and aunt and have a meal with them.

Anas's mother once asked the Prophet (peace be upon him) to pray for Anas, a request which he fulfilled, praying to Almighty Allah "to give him wealth and children and to bestow His blessings upon him." The mother was overjoyed with the Prophet's (peace be upon him) supplication, realizing that her son would — Allah willing — have a good future. It was rooted in her awareness that the Prophet's (peace be upon him) prayer was always to be answered. And it was: Anas later acquired wealth, and he saw scores of his children and grandchildren. After Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) death, he participated in the wars of conquest and went to Damascus and later settled in Basra.

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Anas bin Malik (Radiallahu anhu) was the last of the Companions of the Prophet (peace be upon him) to die at al-Basrah in 93 AH aged 103. He was one of the longest living companions of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. According to Islam modesty is very good quality, every Muslim men and women should have this great quality.
2. Modesty drives a person towards loyalty and obedience and keep away from evil.

٩- عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رضي الله عنه، قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَكَلَ أَوْ شَرِبَ قَالَ: "الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَ وَسَقَى، وَسَوَّغَهُ، وَجَعَلَ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا".
(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٣٨٥١، وصححه الألباني).

Narrated AbuAyyub al-Ansari (Radiallahu anhu):

When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ عليه وسلم) ate or drank, he said: "Praise be to Allah Who has given food and drink and made it easy to swallow, and provided an exit for it.

(sunan abu dawud, hadith no: 3851, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

About narrator:

Abu Ayyub al-Ansari(Radiallahu anhu)

Khalid ibn Zayd ibn Kulayb from the Banu Najjar was a great and close companion of the Prophet(peace be upon him). He was known as Abu Ayyub (the father of Ayyub) and enjoyed a privilege which many of the Ansar in Madinah hoped they would have.

When the Prophet(peace be upon him), peace and blessings of God be on him, reached Madinah after his hijrah from Makkah, he was greeted with great enthusiasm by the Ansar of Madinah. Their hearts went out to him and their eyes followed him with devotion and love. They wanted to give him the most generous reception anyone could be given.

The Prophet(peace be upon him) first stopped at Quba on the outskirts of Madinah and stayed there for some days. The first thing he did was to build a mosque which is described in the Quran as the "mosque built on the foundation of piety (taqwa)". (Surah At-Tawbah 9: 108).

80 Selected Hadiths

The Prophet (peace be upon him) entered Madinah on his camel. The chieftains of the city stood along his path, each one wishing to have the honor of the Prophet (peace be upon him) alighting and staying at his house. One after the other stood in the camel's way entreating, "Stay with us, O Rasullullah." "Leave the camel," the Prophet (peace be upon him) would say. "It is under command."

The camel continued walking, closely followed by the eyes and hearts of the people of Yathrib. When it went past a house, its owner would feel sad and dejected and hope would rise in the hearts of others still on the route. Finally that camel stopped before the house of Abu Ayyub Ansari (Radiallahu anhu) his heart was filled with happiness. He went out to the Prophet (peace be upon him) and greeted him with great enthusiasm. He took the Prophet's (peace be upon him) baggage in his arms and felt as if he was carrying the most precious treasure in the world.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) stayed in Abu Ayyub's house for almost seven months until his mosque was completed on the open space where his camel had stopped. He moved to the roots which were built around the mosque for himself and his family. He thus became a neighbor of Abu Ayyub (Allah's blessings be on him). What noble neighbor to have had!

Abu Ayyub (Allah's blessings be on him) continued to love the Prophet (peace be upon him) with all his heart and the Prophet (peace be upon him) also loved him dearly. There was no formality between them. The Prophet (peace be upon him) continued to regard Abu Ayyub's (Allah's blessings be on him) house as his own. The following anecdote tells a great deal about the relationship between them.

He also had a distinguished military career. Much of his time was spent as a warrior until it was said of him, "He did not stay away from any battle the Muslims fought from the time of the Prophet(peace be upon him) to the time of Muawiyah(Allah's blessings be on him) unless he was engaged at the same time in another."

The last campaign he took part in was the one prepared by Muawiyah (Allah's blessings be on him) and led by his son Yazid (Radiallahu anhu) against Constantinople. Abu Ayyub(Allah's blessings be on him) at that time was a very old man, almost eighty years old. But that did not prevent him from joining the army and crossing the seas as a ghazi in the path of God. After only a short time engaged in the battle, Abu Ayyub (Radiallahu anhu) fell ill and had to withdraw from fighting. Yazid(Allah's blessings be on him) came to him and asked:

"Do you need anything, Abu Ayyub(Allah's blessings be on him)?"

"Convey my salaams to the Muslim armies and say to them: "Abu Ayyub (Allah's blessings be on him) urges you to penetrate deeply into the territory of the enemy as far as you can go, that you should carry him with you and that you should bury him under your feet at the walls of Constantinople." Then he breathed his last.

The Muslim army fulfilled the desire of the companion of the Messenger of God. They pushed back the enemy's forces in attack after attack until they reached the walls of Constantinople. There they buried him(Allah's blessings be on him).

Some of the benefits of this hadith:

1. Halal and healthy food also a great boon and blessing of almighty Allah, it is every Muslim's responsibility to thank his lord on this great blessing.
2. To notice and feel the blessings of Almighty Allah also a worship.

- ١٠- عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ رضي الله عنه، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ: أَيُّ الْكَلَامِ أَفْضَلُ؟ قَالَ: "مَا اصْطَفَى اللَّهُ لِمَلَائِكَتِهِ أَوْ لِعِبَادِهِ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ".
(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٨٤ - (٢٧٣١)، .)

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 84-(2731),)

Abu Dharr (Radiallahu anhu) reported that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was asked as to which words were the best. He said:

Those for which Allah made a choice for His Angels and His servants (and the words are): "Hallowed be Allah and praise is due to Him."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. glory and the greatness of almighty Allah is shown in this remembrance (subhanallaahi wabi hamdih).
2. In remembrance of almighty Allah only our mind gets peace and great satisfaction.
3. It is better to use these specific words of this supplication in remembrance of Allah.

١١ - عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا لَيْسَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْرُنَا فَهُوَ رَدٌّ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٨ - (١٧١٨)، وصحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٢٦٩٧، واللفظ لمسلم).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 18-(1718), sahih bukhari hadith no: 2697. This hadith is taken from muslim)

On the authority of the mother of the faithful, Aisha (Radiallahu anha), who said:

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "He who innovates something in this matter of ours (i.e., Islam) that is not of it will have it rejected (by Allah)." [Bukhari & Muslim] In another version in Muslim it reads: "He who does an act which we have not commanded, will have it rejected (by Allah)."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith:

1. New innovations in Islam leads to astray, Islam never permits such new innovations in which have no proofs from Allah and his prophet(peace be upon him)to do.
2. Everyone should be perfect on Quran and Hadith and practice only on proved things from almighty Allah and prophet(peace be upon him).
3. Innovation of un-Islamic things always leads to ruin.

١٢- عَنْ أَنَسٍ، قَالَ كَانَ أَكْثَرُ دُعَاءِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً، وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً، وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ".
(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٦٣٨٩، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢٣-٢٦٨٨)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no:6389, sahih muslim, hadith no: 23-(2688), this hadith is taken from Bukhari)

Narrated Anas(Radiallahu anhu):

The most frequent invocation of The Prophet (ﷺ) was: "O Allah! Give to us in the world that which is good and in the Hereafter that which is good, and save us from the torment of the Fire." (2.201)

Some of the benefits of this hadith:

1. islam gives peace and blessings in this world and hereafter, good characteristic and wise people only get benefits of it.
2. This supplication applies on every blessing; this supplication is very useful to protect our-selves from prohibited and doubtful things too.

١٣- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "أَحَبُّ الْبِلَادِ إِلَى اللَّهِ مَسَاجِدُهَا، وَأَبْغَضُ الْبِلَادِ إِلَى اللَّهِ أَسْوَاقُهَا".
(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢٨٨ - (٦٧١)، .)

Sahih Muslim, hadith no: 288-(671),)

Abu Huraira (Radiallahu anhu) reported that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

The parts of land dearest to Allah are its mosques, and the parts most hateful to Allah are markets.

About narrator:

Abu huraira (Allah's blessings be on him) is affiliated with the Daws branch of Azd tribe, yet his date of birth is not known. During the period of Ignorance, his name was recorded in various forms as Abd Shams, Abd Amr, Sukain, Amr b. Abd Ghanm. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) changed his name to Abdurrahman or Abdullah. The most common account as to how he acquired the name "Abu Hurairah" (Radiallahu anhu) was that he would put kittens in his shirttail gown, and play with them when he was pasturing the sheep.

It is understood that his name was not given to him by the Prophet, from the fact that he called him "Abu Hurairah" (Allah's blessings be on him) when they first met. It is also narrated that Abu Hurairah (Allah's blessings be on him) did not like being called in this way and often wanted to be called Abu Hir, a name attributed to him by Prophet Muhammad. The records on having grown up as an orphan reveals that he lost his father at an early age. It is also known that he was a member of a well-known family both on the part of his father and mother.

80 Selected Hadiths

Sources claim that Abu Hurairah (Allah's blessings be on him) embraced Islam at the beginning of the 7th year and set on a journey to Medina with sixty or seventy families from his tribe in order to see the Prophet (peace be upon him). They also support the view that he was not a Muslim beforehand and came to Medina to accept Islam.

Since the day Abu Huraira (Allah's blessings be on him) arrived in Medina, he (Allah's blessings be on him) completely devoted himself to Islam and never pursued a worldly desire during the period he accompanied the Prophet (peace be upon him). At times when people participating in battles requested more shares of the booties, Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) asked him whether he would want the same thing. Instead, Abu Hurairah (Allah's blessings be on him) requested him to teach some of the lessons taught him by almighty Allah. To make up for the years he lost before he converted to Islam, he would not leave Suffa in the Prophet's Mosque even when he was about to faint due to his hunger.

Abu Hurairah (Allah's blessings be on him) partially took part in the conquest of Khaybar and in the subsequent battles among the tribes. He was one of those people in Umrat al-Qaza who were assigned to take Prophet's (peace be upon him) sacrificial animals to Mecca. He also served in special teams formed against the enemies by Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Caliph Umar (Radiallahuh anhu) sent Qudama Maz'un to Bahrain as the offering and tax authority, whereas he assigned Abu Hurairah (Allah's blessings be on him) with the duty of leading the congregational prayers. Eventually he assigned him as the Governor of Bahrain twice where he had previously served. After Abu Hurairah (Allah's blessings be on him) left his position as a governor and returned to Medina.

80 Selected Hadiths

Abu Hurairah(Allah's blessings be on him) left Medina in the final years of his life as more foreigners arrived and the number of companions decreased and he retreated to his house nearby in Zulhuleyfe or Akik. Sometime before his death, he became sick ,he died at the age of seventy eight.). His funeral was brought to Medina. After the governor of Medina performed Abu Hurairah's(Allah's blessings be on him) funeral salah attended by companions like Abdullah bin Omar(Allah's blessings be on him) and Abu Said al-Hudri(Allah's blessings be on him), he was buried in Jannatu'l Baqi.

Prophet (peace be upon him) said, "When a person dies, the opportunity of gaining more reward ends with his death except for three things: A continuous charity; knowledge by which people derive benefit and a pious son who prays to Allah for the deceased."(Muslim).

Abu Huraira (Allah's blessings be on him) stands high on this position.

He was a simple man from Yemen but through his enormous efforts rose to one of the highest positions in Islamic history. He says: "I grew up an orphan. I emigrated as a poor person

Abd Al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi, well known as Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) was from Banu Daws tribe. He was born 19 years before Hijrah, at Jabour village in Bahja. His father's name was Sakhr and mothers as Maimuna. He came to Madinah in 7AH when the Prophet(peace be upon him) had gone on Khyber campaign. Abu Hurairah(Allah's blessings be on him) felt that he was very late in joining the Prophet's (peace be upon him)company so he stayed at the Prophet's(peace be upon him) Mosque and devoted himself to the service of the Holy Prophet(peace be upon him) for three years.

80 Selected Hadiths

The main purpose of his stay was to learn the Qur'an and Hadith from the Prophet (peace be upon him). Subsequently, he noted 5,374 Hadiths from the Prophet(peace be upon him) in about 1,000 days. A total of 1,034 Hadiths have been attested by Imam Bukhari and included in his Jame Al Sahih. Imam Muslim also included 391 Hadiths in his book from Abu Hurairah(Allah's blessings be on him).

His father died when he was a child. His mother was a nonbeliever. Abu Hurairah invited her to Islam but one day she repulsed him with bad words. He came weeping to the Prophet (peace be upon him) and asked him to pray for her. The Prophet(peace be upon him) prayed for her and when Abu Hurairah returned home he found his mother declaring she had embraced Islam.

Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) was very keen to seek knowledge. He was not literate and so all his knowledge depended on oral transmission and memorization. Once he told the Prophet(peace be upon him): "I hear many Hadiths from you but I forget them." The Prophet said, "Spread your covering sheet." Abu Hurairah spread the sheet and the Prophet(peace be upon him) moved both his hands (as if scooping something) and emptied them in the sheet and said, "Wrap it." Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) wrapped it around his body, and since then he never forgot a single Hadith." This was a miracle. And he retained more than 5,000 Hadiths word for word, throughout his life. Once Marwaan Ibn Al-Hakam(Radiallahu anhu) wanted to examine Abu Hurairah's(Radiallahu anhu) memorizing ability. He invited him to sit with him and asked him to narrate Hadiths while a scribe sat behind a screen and was told to write whatever Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) said. After a year, Marwaan invited Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) again and asked him to narrate the same Hadiths the scribe had written. It was confirmed that Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) had not forgotten a single word!

80 Selected Hadiths

Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) is a role model for young generation. "He was a young well-built, man and could earn and live in comfort but he saw the unique opportunity available to him to learn from the Prophet of Allah (peace be upon him) - an opportunity of a lifetime." So he availed of that opportunity, sacrificing everything to attain it. He knew the value of his limited time with the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) for he would be able to learn that which would benefit the rest of the Ummah for generations to come."

Abu Hurairah (Allah's blessings be on him) was a very pious and devoted person. His house was like a mosque at night. He would stay up for a third of the night, his wife for another third and his servant for another third. In this way, no hour of the night was spent without prayers in his house.

Caliph Umar (Radiallahu anhu) appointed him as the governor of Bahrain. And later during the reign of Marwaan he served as the governor of Madinah.

It was then that he married Bussra bint Ghazwan (sister of Utba bin Ghazwan, the Ameer of Basra) who was his employer some time back.

Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) died in 59 AH, at the age of 78.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Mosques are places of worship meant for remembrance of Allah, offering prayer (salah) daily Five times is obligatory and most important act of remembrance of Allah.
2. Mosques are places of worship and they shall be cleaned always and maintain fragrance in its premises.
3. Generally markets are regarded as not good places as there happens to be cheating, dishonesty and lied

80 Selected Hadiths

١٤- عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ: "اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْجُنُونِ، وَالْجَذَامِ، وَالْبَرَصِ، وَسَيِّئِ الْأَسْقَامِ".

(سنن النسائي، رقم الحديث ٥٤٩٣، سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ١٥٥٤، واللفظ للنسائي، وصححه الألباني).

Narrated Anas ibn Malik (Radiallahu anhu):

The Prophet (ﷺ) used to say: "O Allah, I seek refuge in Thee from leprosy, madness, elephantiasis, and evil diseases."

(sunan nasayi, hadith no: 5493, sunan abudawud, hadith no: 1554, this hadith is taken from nasayi, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon) him used to seek refuge in Allah from acute diseases, we too have to seek refuge in Allah from these harmful diseases.
2. Health is wealth. Each individual is responsible for his own health. It is because, if one loses his health he can't offer his duties towards Allah as well as fellow beings.
3. One must respect and obey his creators guidelines to safeguard his own life. By dis-obeying one shouldn't spoil his own health.

١٥- عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ رضي الله عنه، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: "صِيَامُ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، إِنِّي أَحْتَسِبُ عَلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ السَّنَةَ الَّتِي قَبْلَهُ وَالسَّنَةَ الَّتِي بَعْدَهُ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٧٤٩، وصحيح مسلم، جزء من رقم الحديث ١٩٦ - (١١٦٢)، واللفظ للترمذي، وقال الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث: بأنه حديث حسن، وصححه الألباني).

(jaame tirmidhi, hadith no:749, sahih muslim, 196-(1162), this hadith is taken from timidhi, imam timidhi says about this hadith as hasan,sahih. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Abu Qatadah(Radiallahu anhu) narrated that :
the Prophet said: "Fast the Day of Arafah, for indeed I anticipate that Allah will forgive (the sins) of the year after it, and the year before it."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Encouraged in this hadith to fast on the day of 'Arafah' (9th Dhul-Hijjah) for those who are not performing Haj.
- 2.In this hadith it is mentioned that Allah will forgive all minor sins, for Major sins to be forgiven one has to be Truly repent.
3. Good deeds increases one's status before at almighty Allah

١٦- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، يَقُولُ: "لَا يَصُومُ أَحَدُكُمْ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ، إِلَّا يَوْمًا قَبْلَهُ، أَوْ بَعْدَهُ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ١٩٨٥، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٤٧- (١١٤٤)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 1985, sahih muslim, hadith no:147-(1144), this hadith is taken from bukhari.)

Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu), narrated that The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"None of you should fast on Friday, unless he fasts together with the day before or the day after." Agreed upon.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Fasting exclusively on Fridays is prohibited by our prophet Muhammad peace be upon him
2. If some one fasting in the days of Al-beez and Friday falls among these days there is nothing wrong in fasting on friday. It is wrong only when someone fasts exclusively on Friday.
3. Friday is a special day with as it has sermon delivered with prayer, so as to have more remembrance of Allah and more supplications, so there is no fasting on exclusively on this day.

١٧- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "ثَلَاثُ دَعَوَاتٍ مُسْتَجَابَاتٌ لَا شَكَّ فِيهِنَّ: دَعْوَةُ الْمَظْلُومِ، وَدَعْوَةُ الْمُسَافِرِ، وَدَعْوَةُ الْوَالِدِ عَلَى وَلَدِهِ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ١٩٠٥، وسنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ١٥٣٦، وسنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٣٨٦٢، واللفظ للترمذي، قَالَ الإمام الترمذي: هذا حديث حسن، وحسنه الألباني).

(jaame timidhi, hadith no: 1905, sunan abudawud, hadith no:1536, sunan ibn maaja hadith no: 3862. This hadith is taken from Tirmidhi, imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as hasan, sahih, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as hasan).

Narrated AbuHurayrah(Radiallahu anhu):

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: Three supplications are answered, there being no doubt about them; that of a father, that of a traveller and that of one who has been wronged.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

Allah is always in the favor of one who is oppressed , whether the oppressed believer or unbeliever Allah will accept his supplication. Allah won't tolerate the oppression and injustice.

Supplication of traveller: Allah surely answers the supplication of traveller, so every traveller who believe in Allah must utilize this opportunity to supplicate during journey. The condition of acceptance is the travellers has to stick to the principles laid out by Islam in Qur'an & Sunnah. Hajj and Umrah are the two occasions of travelling where in Allah will surely answers the supplication of a supplicatory.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Allah answers the supplication of father for his son, due to his kindness and mercy for his son from the bottom of his heart. Similarly a father shouldn't curse his son for his mistakes as it will also be answered by Allah without any delay.
2. Allah answers the supplications of son for his father too, so every son should pray for his father too.

١٨- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "لَا تَجْعَلُوا بُيُوتَكُمْ قُبُورًا، وَلَا تَجْعَلُوا قُبُورِي عَيْدًا، وَصَلُّوا عَلَيَّ؛ فَإِنَّ صَلَاتَكُمْ تَبْلُغُنِي حَيْثُ كُنْتُمْ".

(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٢٠٤٢، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan budawud, hadith no: 2042, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated AbuHurayrah(Radiallahu anhu):

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: Do not make your houses graves, and do not make my grave a place of festivity. But invoke blessings on me, for your blessings reach me wherever you may be.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

80 Selected Hadiths

1. We should not exaggerate in praising prophet (peace be upon him), as prophet (peace be upon him) said "Do not exaggerate in praising me as the Christians praised the son of Mary, for I am only a Slave. So, call me the Slave of Allah and His Apostle."

2. Every Muslim should use his house for prayers too. There should be optional prayers and remembrance of almighty and recitation of Quran in every house, without remembrance of Allah houses looks like grave yard, angels of blessings don't enter like these homes and also don't get the blessings of almighty Allah.

3. Prophet (peace be upon him) prohibited to make his grave a place of festivity, if anybody doing this no doubt he is going quite against the teaching of his prophet (peace be upon him)

4. Our prophet (peace be upon him) prohibited to undertake journey to visit his grave. One can visit prophet's (peace be upon him) mosque (Masjid Annabawi) with the intention to pray his lord, this mosque is one of the 'Haramain' (kaaba and the masjid Annabawi). During the visit of this prophets masjid he can visit the grave of Prophet (peace be upon him) too. Intention of journey should be 'Mosque' not the 'grave'.

5. It is every Muslim's responsibility to send Salahi (blessings and salutations) upon Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

١٩- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: "إِنَّ أَشَدَّ النَّاسِ عَذَابًا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ: الْمُصَوِّرُونَ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٥٩٥٠، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٩٨ -

(٢١٠٩)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 5950, sahih muslim hadith no: 98-(2109), this hadith is taken from Bukhari).

Narrated Muslim:

We were with Masruq at the house of Yasar bin Numair. Masruq saw pictures on his terrace and said, "I heard `Abdullah (Radiallahu anhu) saying that he heard the Prophet (ﷺ) saying, "The people who will receive the severest punishment from Allah will be the picture makers."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This hadith teaches that the drawing or creating pictures of living beings are prohibited in Islam.

٢٠- عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ الْبَاهِلِيِّ رضي الله عنه، يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوُدَاعِ؛ فَقَالَ: "اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ رَبَّكُمْ، وَصَلُّوا خَمْسَكُمْ، وَصُومُوا شَهْرَكُمْ، وَأَدُّوا زَكَاةَ أَمْوَالِكُمْ، وَأَطِيعُوا ذَا أَمْرِكُمْ، تَدْخُلُوا جَنَّةَ رَبِّكُمْ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٦١٦، قَالَ الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث: بَأَنَّهُ حَسَنٌ صَحِيحٌ، وَصَحَّحَهُ الْأَلْبَانِي).

(jaame tirmidhi, hadith no: 616, imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as hasan, sahih. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih) Sulaim bin Amir narrated:

"I heard Abu Umamah saying: I heard the Messenger (peace be upon him) of Allah giving a Khutbah during the Farewell Hajj, and he said: 'Have Taqwa of your Lord, and pray your five (prayers), and fast your month, and pay the Zakat on your wealth, and obey those who are in charge of you, you will enter the Paradise of your Lord.'" He said: "I said to Abu Umamah: 'How old were you when you heard this Hadith (from the Messenger of Allah)?' He said: 'I heard it when I was thirty years old.'"

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Fear of Allah, offering prayers five times a day, fasting in Ramadan, obligatory charity (zakat) and obedience to Almighty Allah are the key sources to enter in paradise in hereafter.
2. We Should be obedient to appointed khaleefas, (the civil and religious leader of a Muslim state), kings and pious ulama (a body of Muslim scholars).

٢١- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللَّهِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ مَدَحَ نَفْسَهُ، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللَّهِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٣٢- (٢٧٦٠)، وصحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٥٢٢٠، واللفظ لمسلم).
(sahih muslim, hadith no: 32-(2760), sahih bukhari, hadith no: 5220, this hadith is taken from Muslim)

'Abdullah (Radiallahu anhu) reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying:

Nothing is more loveable to Allah than His praise as He has praised Himself and no one is more self-respecting than Allah Himself and it is because of this that He has prohibited abominable acts.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Allah loves to be worshiped, to be remembered, to be praised by his slaves. So, praise, worship, remember Allah, so as to have abundant blessings from Him in the life and in a life hereafter .
2. Our praise doesn't benefit Allah, one who praises Him gets a blessed life in this world and hereafter.

٢٢- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "لَا يَبِيعُ بَعْضُكُمْ عَلَى بَيْعِ بَعْضٍ، وَلَا يَخْطُبُ بَعْضُكُمْ عَلَى خُطْبَةِ بَعْضٍ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٤٩ - (١٤١٢)، (، وصحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٥١٤٢، واللفظ لمسلم).

(saheih muslim, hadith no: 49-(1412), sahih bukhari hadith no: 5142, this hadith is taken from Muslim)

Ibn Umar (Allah be pleased with them) reported Allah's Apostle (ﷺ) as having said this:

None amongst you should outbid another in a transaction, nor should he make proposals of marriage upon the proposal made by someone else.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. When a transaction going on between two persons, third person should not interfere in that same transaction
2. When a person proposes to marry someone it is prohibited for others to propose the on going parties.
3. Islam prohibits all forms of jealous and hatred presents in the society among its followers.

٢٣- عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: "إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْعَبْدَ التَّقِيَّ، الْغَنِيَّ، الْخَفِيَّ".
(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١١ - (٢٩٦٥)).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 11-(2965),)

Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas (Radiallahu anhu) narrated, 'I heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying, "Allah loves the pious rich maxim who is inconspicuous (free from showing off or hypocrisy)." Related by Muslim.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Allah always love the person who is well mannered and fears Him, the word 'taqi' means keeping away from all type of sins including shirk (associating others to Allah in all forms of worship).
2. One should shun away from sins and suspected matters which leads to disobedience of Allah.
3. Everybody has to be thankful what he had in their life as blessed by Allah. Except in dire need, do not hasten in gaining things through begging and loose self-respect. So one has to work hard for his development .

٢٤- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: " إِنَّ سُورَةَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ ثَلَاثُونَ آيَةً شَفَعَتْ لِصَاحِبِهَا حَتَّى غُفِرَ لَهُ {تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ} "

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٣٧٨٦، و سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ١٤٠٠، وجامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٢٨٩١، واللفظ لابن ماجه، قَالَ الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث: بأنه حديث حسن، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan ibn maaja hadith no: 3786, sunan abudawrud hadith no: 1400, jaame tirmidhi, hadith no: 2891, this hadith is taken from ibn maaja. Imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as hasan. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Prophet (ﷺ) said:
"There is a surah in the Qur'an, with thirty verses, which will intercede for its companion (the one who recites it) until he is forgiven: Tabarakaal-ladhi bi yadihil mulk (Blessed is He in Whose Hand is the Dominion)."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Importance of sura Mulk is explained in this hadith.

2. Whoever recite and practice according to this sura, on the day of judgment this sura will intercede for him at Almighty Allah.

٢٥- عَنْ بُرَيْدَةَ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ رضي الله عنه، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "الْعَهْدُ الَّذِي بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُمْ: الصَّلَاةُ؛ فَمَنْ تَرَكَهَا؛ فَقَدْ كَفَرَ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٢٦٢١، وسنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ١٠٧٩، قال الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث: بأنه حسن صحيح غريب، وصححه الألباني).

(jaame timidhi, hadith no: 2621, sunan ibn maajaa, hadith no: 1079, imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as hasan,sahih,gareeb. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated from 'Abdullah bin Buraidah that his father said:

"The Messenger of Allah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said: 'The covenant that stands between us and them is the Salah; whoever abandons it, he has committed disbelief.'"

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. In Islam the difference between Muslim and non-Muslim is not performing prayers (daily five times obligatory prayers).
2. This hadith teaches us to be careful in offering Salah prayers (daily five times obligatory prayers) and must not neglect it.
3. In Islam Salah is like a "Soul" in the body, whoever leaves it he loses relation with Islam.

٢٦- عَنْ مُعَاذٍ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ؛ فَكَانَ يُصَلِّي الظُّهْرَ وَالْعَصْرَ جَمِيعًا، وَالْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ جَمِيعًا.

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٥٢ - (٧٠٦)،).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 52 - (706),)

Mu'adh (Radiallahu anhu) reported:

We set out with the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) on the Tabuk expedition, and he observed the noon and afternoon prayers together and the sunset and 'Isha' prayers together.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Islam is very easy to understand and practice it, Allah does not charge a soul except [with that within] to its capacity
2. Journeys are always tough for the people that is why Islam made Salah easy during travel. In journey one can shorten and combine afternoon prayers together and the sunset and 'Isha' prayers together.
3. It permitted only for travellers not for locals(short distance travellers)

٢٧- عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: "مَنْ التَّمَسَّ رِضَاَ اللَّهِ يَسْخَطِ اللَّهُ النَّاسَ كِفَاهُ اللَّهُ مُؤْنَةَ النَّاسِ، وَمَنْ التَّمَسَّ رِضَاَ النَّاسِ يَسْخَطِ اللَّهُ؛ وَكَلَّهُ اللَّهُ إِلَى النَّاسِ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٢٤١٤، سكت الإمام الترمذي هنا ولم يقل عن هذا الحديث شيئا، وصححه الألباني)

(jaame tirmizi hadith no: 2414, imam tirmidhi is silent on this hadi. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

'Abdul-Wahhab bin Al-Ward narrated from a man among the inhabitants of Al-Madinah who said:

"Mu'awiyah wrote a letter to 'Aishah, that: 'Write a letter to advise me , and do not overburden me.'" He said: "So 'Aishah [may Allah be pleased with her]wrote to Mu'awiyah: 'Peace be upon you. As for what follows: Indeed I heard the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) saying: Whoever seeks Allah's pleasure by the people's wrath, Allah will suffice him from the people. And who ever seeks the people's pleasure by Allah's wrath, Allah will entrust him to the people. And Peace be upon you."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. One should not prefer salves over Allah
2. Obedience and Worship is exclusive only for Almighty Allah
3. Worship and surrender to the creator do not worship and surrender to the creation.

٢٨- عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "اتَّقِ اللَّهَ حَيْثُمَا كُنْتَ، وَأَتَّبِعِ السَّبِيلَ الْحَسَنَ؛ تَمَحُّهَا، وَخَالِقِ النَّاسَ بِخُلُقٍ حَسَنٍ".
(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ١٩٨٧، قال الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث بأنه: حسن صحيح، وحسنه الألباني).

(jaame tirmidhi, hadith no: 1987, imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as hasan, sahih. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as hasan)

Abu Dharr and Mu'adh bin Jabal (May Allah be pleased with them) reported that:

Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "Fear Allah wherever you are, do good deeds after doing bad ones, the former will wipe out the latter, and behave decently towards people".

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. A Muslim should always have good behavior, not to harrass or tease others, have kindness, forgiveness for all and help people especially in their tough times
2. Good deeds wipes out the sins. It's a grace from Allah on his Slaves.
3. In all matters related to either religious or nonreligious matters one must have good behaviour.

٢٩- عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي رُكُوعِهِ
وَسُجُودِهِ: "سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ، اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٧٩٤، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢١٧ - (٤٨٤)،
واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 794, sahih muslim. Hadith no: 217-(484),
this hadith is taken from Bukhari)

'Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) reported:

The Prophet (ﷺ) used to recite frequently in his bowing and prostration: "Subhanak- Allahumma, Rabbana wa bihamdika. Allahum-maghfir li (O Allah! You are free from imperfection and I begin with praising You. Forgive my sins)."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. You can recite this supplication in 'Ruku' and 'Sajda' as well.
2. There are some other supplications as well to recite at this time.

٣٠- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "مَنْ غَدَا إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ وَرَاحَ، أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُ نُزُلَهُ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ، كُلَّمَا غَدَا أَوْ رَاحَ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٦٦٢، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢٨٥ - (٦٦٩)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari hadith no: 662, sahih muslim, hadith no: 285-(669), this hadith is taken from Bukhari)

Narrated Abu Huraira(Radiallahu anhu):

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, "Allah will prepare for him who goes to the mosque (every) morning and in the afternoon (for the congregational prayer) an honorable place in Paradise with good hospitality for (what he has done) every morning and afternoon goings.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Mosques play very crucial role in prayers, building the faith and unity.
2. Allah prepares a special hosting for those who go to mosques to perform their every obligatory prayer.
3. Allah also blesses them with great success in this world and hereafter.
4. Congregational prayers has to be established in mosques and maintain them clean, tidy. Also enter them with a great respect, in a pure state.

٣١- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "مَنْ أَقَالَ مُسْلِمًا؛ أَقَالَهُ اللَّهُ عَثْرَتَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ".

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٢١٩٩، وسنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٣٤٦٠، واللفظ لابن ماجه، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan ibn maaja, hadith no: 2199, sunan abudawud, hadith no:3460, this hadith is taken from ibn maaja, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said:

Whoever agrees with a Muslim to cancel a transaction Allah will forgive his sins on the Day of Resurrection. "

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. In a business transaction with the consent of two parties engaged one can cancel the transaction; it is recommended to cooperate each other if such situation exists

2. For example if any person want to return an Item to it's owner from whom he has brought it, then the owner of that item has to cooperate with the buyer. Allah will be please with him if he does so.

٣٢- عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "إِذَا وَزَنْتُمْ فَأَرْجِحُوا".

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٢٢٢٢، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan ibn maaja, hadith no: 2222, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated from Jabir bin 'Abdullah (Radiallahu anhu) that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:
"When you weigh, allow more. "

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. A true believer always has many good qualities like honesty, justice etc. When he measures or weights for customers, he has to give in full and add some extra.
2. A true believer shall always be beneficial to others and never ever harm.
3. Dishonest businessmen while buying they measures and take full capacity, But when they sell they measures less for their customers, causing loss to them. Allah's punishment is waiting for such people.

٣٣- عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "الْمُؤْمِنُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ كَالْبُنْيَانِ يَشُدُّ بَعْضُهُ بَعْضًا".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٢٤٤٦، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٦٥ - (٢٥٨٥)،
واللفظ لمسلم)

(Sahih bukhari, hadith no: 2446, sahih muslim, hadith no: 65-(2585),
this hadith is taken from Muslim)

Narrated Abu Musa(Radiallahu anhu):

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "A faithful believer to a faithful believer is like the bricks of a wall, enforcing each other." While (saying that) the Prophet (ﷺ) clasped his hands, by interlacing his fingers.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. A true believer should always be ready to cooperate with others in all aspects all the times. If he found some one mis-guided, he has to guide them to the right path.
2. All true believers are like a brotherhood. They extend support mutually, like bricks in wall of a building which gives strength to each other. In unity there are plenty of blessing from Allah.

٣٤- عَنْ الْمُقَدَّادِ بْنِ الْأَسْوَدِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ أَيْمُّ اللَّهِ لَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: "إِنَّ السَّعِيدَ لَمَنْ جُنِبَ الْفِتْنُ، إِنَّ السَّعِيدَ لَمَنْ جُنِبَ الْفِتْنُ، إِنَّ السَّعِيدَ لَمَنْ جُنِبَ الْفِتْنُ، وَلَمَنْ ابْتُلِيَ؛ فَصَبَرَ فَأَوَّاهًا".

(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٤٢٦٣، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan abudawud hadith no: 4263, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated Al-Miqdad ibn al-Aswad(Radiallahu anhu):

I swear by Allah, I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) say: The happy man is he who avoids dissensions: happy is the man who avoids dissensions; happy is the man who avoids dissensions: but how fine is the man who is afflicted and shows endurance.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Merely he who avoids dissensions and trials is the luckiest person.
2. Islam is the religion of peace and mercy and it teaches its followers to avoid and be away from dissensions and trials.
3. Allah says in Quran: "And fear a trial which will not strike those who have wronged among you exclusively, and know that Allah is severe in penalty".
4. If anybody unexpectedly afflicted and trapped in this he has to spend his time in remembrance of Allah and doing good deeds. He will be protected

٣٥- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "مَنْ جَلَسَ فِي مَجْلِسٍ؛ فَكَثَرَ فِيهِ لَعْنُهُ؛ فَقَالَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقُومَ مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِ ذَلِكَ: سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ، إِلَّا غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا كَانَ فِي مَجْلِسِهِ ذَلِكَ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٣٤٣٣، قال الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث: بأنه حسن صحيح غريب، وصححه الألباني).

(jame tirmidhi, hadith no: 3433, imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as hasan,sahih,gareeb. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) narrated that:

The Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Whoever sits in a sitting and engages in much empty, meaningless speech and then says before getting from that sitting of his: 'Glory is to You, O Allah, and praise, I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except You, I seek You forgiveness, and I repent to You, (Subaanaka Allahumma wa biahamdika, ashhadu an la ilaha illa anta, astaghfiruka wa atabu ilaik)' whatever occurred in that sitting would be forgiven to him."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. A believer should remember Allah (supplicate) in his leisure time.
2. If any one intentionally talks meaningless and bad talk and recite this dus then Allah may not forgive him.

٣٦- عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: "لَا يَرِثُ الْمُسْلِمُ الْكَافِرَ، وَلَا الْكَافِرُ الْمُسْلِمَ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٦٧٦٤، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١ - (١٦١٤)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhaari, hadith no: 6764, sahih muslim, hadith no: 1-(1614), this hadith is taken from Bukhari)

Narrated Usama bin Zaid(Radiallahu anhu):

the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "A Muslim cannot be the heir of a disbeliever, nor can a disbeliever be the heir of a Muslim."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. A Muslim cannot be the heir of disbeliever similarly the disbeliever cannot be the heir of a believer, though he accepted Islam before property distribution, same thing applies on one who apostate from Islam, majority of scholars supports this opinion .
2. There are two opinions among Islamic scholars. Some says that a Muslim can be the heir of disbeliever but a disbeliever cannot be the heir of a Muslim it means if anybody accepts Islam before distribution of property he can heir.
3. Islam explains very clearly about inheritance and property distribution, there is no confusion in it unlike other religions.

٣٧- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "إِذَا تَشَهَّدَ أَحَدُكُمْ؛ فَلْيَسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ أَرْبَعٍ، يَقُولُ: اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ، وَمِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَمِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٢٨ - (٥٨٨)، وصحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ١٣٧٧، واللفظ لمسلم).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 128-(588), sahih bukhari hadith no: 1377, this hadith is taken from Muslim)

Abu Huraira(RadiAllahu anhu) reported:

The Messenger of Allah (way peace be upon him) said: When any one of you utters tashahhud (in prayer) he must seek refuge with Allah from four (trials) and should thus say:" O Allah! I seek refuge with Thee from the torment of the Hell, from the torment of the grave, from the trial of life and death and from the evil of the trial of Masih al-Dajjal" (Antichrist).

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. One should seek refuge with Allah of the things mentioned in this supplication.
2. One should recite this supplication at last "tashahhud" of Salah
3. From this hadith we can deduct the evidence of existence of Dajjal, humans will face tough trails because of this Dajjal. He will have these powers from Allah to create these turmoil.
4. Here grave means the specific world where soul stays, this specific world called as 'barzak', punishment in grave means punishment in 'barzak', in this same barzak pious people will be in peace, happy enjoying blessings of almighty Allah.

٣٨- عَنْ جَابِرٍ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "يُحْشَرُ النَّاسُ عَلَى نِيَّاتِهِمْ".

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٤٢٣٠، وصححه الألباني، وصحيح مسلم، جزء من رقم الحديث ٨٣ - (٢٨٧٨)، واللفظ لابن ماجه).

(sunan ibn maja, hadith no: 4230, sahih muslim, hadith no: 83-(2878), this hadith is taken from ibn maaja, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated from Jabir that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "People will be gathered (on the Day of Resurrection) according to their intentions."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. We can understand by this hadith the importance of niyyat (intention), All deeds in Islam are purely based on intentions (niyyats)
2. The meaning of 'Niyyat' is : 'to intend'.
3. In Quran also mentioned some words related to niyyats (intentions), like 'for the sake of Allah', 'for the sake of hereafter' and 'for the sake of pleasing to Allah' etc.

٣٩- عَنْ جَابِرٍ رضي الله عنه، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "إِنَّ مِنْ اللَّيْلِ سَاعَةً، لَا يُؤَافِقُهَا عَبْدٌ مُسْلِمٌ، يَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ خَيْرًا، إِلَّا أَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهُ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٦٧ - (٧٥٧))

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 167-(757))

Jabir (Radiallahu anhu) reported:

I heard the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) as saying: There is an hour during the night in which no Muslim bondman will ask Allah for good in this world and the next but He will grant it to him.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This hadith motivate us to worship in nights to benefit this auspicious hour in which supplications are accepted.
2. To encourage slaves to worship Him more at nights, there is an auspicious time which has been kept secret by Allah where supplications are never turned back (means accepted)
3. In the last part of the night up until fajr (dawn) the servant of Allah has to spend in prayers and supplications. He has to repent, beg for forgiveness and blessings. Last part of the night is more beneficial than the first part of the night.

٤٠- عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا حَزَبَهُ أَمْرٌ صَلَّى.

(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ١٣١٩، وحسنه الألباني).

(sunan abu dawud, hadith no: 1319, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as hasan)

Hudhaifah(Radiallahu anhu) said:

When anything distressed the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), he prayed.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Through Salah one can sought the help of Allah to overcome the problems/challenges one faces.
2. Alla says in Quran: And seek help through patience and prayer, and indeed, it is difficult except for the humbly submissive (to Allah).
3. In tough conditions Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) use to perform Salah.

٤١- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "اِبْسُوا مِنْ ثِيَابِكُمُ الْبَيَاضَ؛ فَإِنَّهَا مِنْ خَيْرِ ثِيَابِكُمْ، وَكَفَنُوا فِيهَا مَوْتَاكُمْ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٩٩٤، وسنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٣٨٧٨، وسنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ١٤٧٢، وقال الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث بأنه: حسن صحيح، واللفظ للترمذي، وصححه الألباني).

(jame tirmidhi, hadith no:994, sunan abudawud, hadith no:3878, sunan ibn maja, hadith no:1472, imam tirmidhi saya about this hadith as hasan,sahih. This hadith is taken from timidhi, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Ibn 'Abbas (Radiallahu anhu)narrated that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"Wear white clothes, for they are (considered as) your best clothes, and enshroud your dead in them." Related by the five Imams, except for An-Nasa'i, and At-Tirmidhi reported it to be sound.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

- 1.This hadith lets us know that wearing of white clothes is better than other colors also white dress is best for shrouding dead.
- 2.White cloths looks clean and beautiful, easily can see any dirt on it and clean it immediately thus making it easy to maintain cleanliness.
- 3.Wearing of white dresses are encouraged in Islam for both men and women.

٤٢- عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رضي الله عنه، يَقُولُ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يُفْطِرُ عَلَى رُطَبَاتٍ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ؛ فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ رُطَبَاتٌ؛ فَعَلَى تَمَرَاتٍ؛ فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ؛ حَسَا حَسَوَاتٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ".

(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٢٣٥٦، وجامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٦٩٦، قال الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث بأنه: حسن غريب، واللفظ لأبي داود، وحسنه الألباني وصححه).
(sunan abu dawud hadith no: 2356, jaame tirmidhi, hadith no:696, imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as hasan, gareeb, this hadith is taken from abudawud. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated Anas ibn Malik(Radiallahu anhu):

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to break his fast before praying with some fresh dates; but if there were no fresh dates, he had a few dry dates, and if there were no dry dates, he took some mouthfuls of water.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. It is recommended to break our fasting with fresh dates or with anything which is available. If nothing available then some sips of water also enough to break the fasting.

2.Fasting is a form of worship which means to abstain "completely" from foods, drinks, intimate intercourse and smoking, before the break of the dawn till sunset.

٤٣- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: "أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أَسْجُدَ عَلَى سَبْعَةِ أَعْظُمٍ عَلَى الْجَبْهَةِ وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ عَلَى أَنْفِهِ وَالْيَدَيْنِ وَالرُّكْبَتَيْنِ وَأَطْرَافِ الْقَدَمَيْنِ، وَلَا نَكْفِتَ الثِّيَابَ وَالشَّعْرَ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٨١٢، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢٣٠ - (٤٩٠)،

واللفظ للبخاري)

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 812, sahih muslim, hadith no:230-(490), this hadith is taken from bukhari)

Narrated Ibn `Abbas(Radiallahu anhu):

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I have been ordered to prostrate on seven bones i.e. on the forehead along with the tip of the nose and the Prophet (ﷺ) pointed towards his nose, both hands, both knees and the toes of both feet and not to gather the clothes or the hair."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This hadith teaches us to touch only seven mentioned bones (parts) of the body in prostration (sajda) state, forehead and nose considered as one part.
2. During Prostration one should observe some of his/her body parts won't touch the ground. for example we have to touch palms and not to touch the elbows.
3. This instruction is same for both men and women.

٤٤- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: إِنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: "إِنَّ قُلُوبَ بَنِي آدَمَ كُلَّهَا بَيْنَ إصْبَعَيْنِ مِنْ أَصَابِعِ الرَّحْمَنِ كَقَلْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، يَصْرِفُهُ حَيْثُ يَشَاءُ"، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "اللَّهُمَّ مُصْرِفَ الْقُلُوبِ صَرِّفْ قُلُوبَنَا عَلَى طَاعَتِكَ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٧ - (٢٦٥٤)).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 17-(2654),)

Abdullah b. Amr b. al-'As reported that he heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying:

Verily, the hearts of all the sons of Adam are between the two fingers out of the fingers of the Compassionate Lord as one heart. He turns that to any (direction) He likes. Then Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: O Allah, the Turner of the hearts, turn our hearts to Thine obedience.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Based on our intentions and deeds help of Allah will come. We should not forget/ignore the commandments of Allah at any moment of our life
2. Allah opens the way for good and bad according to his slaves strong intentions or expectations.
3. Prophet Muhammad said: "Allah says I live to the expectations and aspirations of my servant as he thinks of Me and I am with him as he remembers me.

٤٥- عَنْ حُدَيْفَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ بَيْنَ السَّجْدَتَيْنِ: "رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي، رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي".

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٨٩٧، وسنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٨٧٤، وسنن النسائي، رقم الحديث ١١٤٥، واللفظ لابن ماجه، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan ibn maja, hadith no:897, sunan abudawud, hadith no: 874, sunan nasayi, hadith no: 1145, this hadith is taken from ibn maaja, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated from Hudhaifah that the Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) used to say between the two prostrations:

"Rabbighfir li, Rabbighfir li (O Lord forgive me, O Lord forgive me)."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This is a authentic supplication proved from Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and it is to be recited between two prostrations (sajdas)
2. Success of this world and hereafter were mentioned this hadith.
3. All Islamic teachings are sacred and blessed, only unfortunate person rejects it.

٤٦- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ
بَيْنَ السَّجْدَتَيْنِ فِي صَلَاةِ اللَّيْلِ: "رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاجْبُرْنِي وَارْزُقْنِي
وَارْفَعْنِي".

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٨٩٨، وسنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٨٥٠ وجامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٢٨٤، واللفظ لابن ماجه، قَالَ الإمام الترمذي: هذا حديث غريب، وصحح الألباني حديث ابن ماجه والترمذي).

(sunan ibn maaja, hadith no: 898, sunan abudawud: hadith no: 850, jaame tirmidhi hadith no: 284, this hadith is taken from ibn maaja. Imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as gareeb. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbas said:

"When praying at night (Qiyamul-Lail), the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to say between the two prostrations: 'Rabbighfir li warhamni wajburni warzuqni warfa'ni (O Lord, forgive me, have mercy on me, improve my situation, grant me provision and raise me in status).'"

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Success of this world and hereafter were mentioned this hadith.
2. All Islamic teachings are sacred and blessed, only unfortunate person rejects it.

٤٧- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَارِزًا يَوْمًا لِلنَّاسِ؛ فَأَتَاهُ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ؛

فَقَالَ: مَا الْإِيمَانُ؟ قَالَ: "الْإِيمَانُ: أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ، وَرُسُلِهِ، وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْبَعْثِ"،

قَالَ: مَا الْإِسْلَامُ؟ قَالَ: "الْإِسْلَامُ: أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكَ بِهِ، وَتُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ، وَتُؤَدِيَ الزَّكَاةَ الْمَفْرُوضَةَ، وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ،

قَالَ: مَا الْإِحْسَانُ؟ قَالَ: "أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ؛ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكَ"،

قَالَ: مَتَى السَّاعَةُ؟ قَالَ: "مَا الْمَسْتُورُ عَنْهَا بِأَعْلَمَ مِنَ السَّائِلِ، وَسَأُخْبِرُكَ عَنْ أَشْرَاطِهَا: إِذَا وَلَدَتِ الْأُمَةُ رَبِّهَا، وَإِذَا تَطَاوَلَ رِعَاةُ الْإِبِلِ الْبُهْمُ فِي الْبُنْيَانِ، فِي خَمْسٍ لَا يَعْلَمُهُنَّ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، ثُمَّ تَلَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: {إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ} الْآيَةَ (لقمان: ٣٤) الْآيَةَ، ثُمَّ أَدْبَرَ، فَقَالَ: "رُدُّوهُ؛ فَلَمْ يَرَوْا شَيْئًا؛ فَقَالَ: "هَذَا جِبْرِيلُ، جَاءَ يُعَلِّمُ النَّاسَ دِينَهُمْ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٥٠، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١ - (٩)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 50. Sahih muslim hadith no: 1-(9), this hadith is taken from bukhari)

Narrated Abu Huraira(Radiallahu anhu):

One day while the Prophet (ﷺ) was sitting in the company of some people, (The angel) Gabriel came and asked, "What is faith?" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) replied, 'Faith is to believe in Allah, His angels, (the meeting with Him, His Apostles, and to believe in Resurrection.'" Then he further asked, "What is Islam?" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) replied, "To worship Allah Alone and none else, to offer prayers perfectly to pay the compulsory charity (Zakat) and to observe fasts during the month of Ramadan." Then he further asked, "What is Ihsan (perfection)?" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) replied, "To worship Allah as if you see Him, and if you cannot achieve this state of devotion then you must consider that He is looking at you." Then he further asked, "When will the Hour be established?" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) replied, "The answerer has no better knowledge than the questioner. But I will inform you about its portents.

1. When a slave (lady) gives birth to her master.
2. When the shepherds of black camels start boasting and competing with others in the construction of higher buildings. And the Hour is one of five things which nobody knows except Allah.

The Prophet (ﷺ) then recited: "Verily, with Allah (Alone) is the knowledge of the Hour--." (31. 34) Then that man (Gabriel) left and the Prophet (ﷺ) asked his companions to call him back, but they could not see him. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "That was Gabriel who came to teach the people their religion." Abu 'Abdullah said: He (the Prophet) considered all that as a part of faith.

80 Selected Hadiths

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Islam is the combination of faith and performing deeds, deeds won't be accepted without faith similarly faith only won't be accepted without deeds.
2. Faith appears or reflects in the form of deeds
3. Belief has to be from the heart, affirmation by tongue and actions by the limbs is what is known as Eemaan.

٤٨- عَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ جَاءَ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ وَالْبُشْرَى فِي وَجْهِهِ؛ فَقُلْنَا: إِنَّا لَنَرَى الْبُشْرَى فِي وَجْهِكَ؛ فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ أَتَانِي الْمَلَكُ؛ فَقَالَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ! إِنَّ رَبَّكَ يَقُولُ: أَمَا يُرْضِيكَ؟ أَنَّهُ لَا يُصَلِّي عَلَيْكَ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا صَلَّيْتُ عَلَيْهِ عَشْرًا، وَلَا يُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْكَ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا سَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ عَشْرًا."

(سنن النسائي، رقم الحديث ١٢٨٣، وحسنه الألباني).

(sunan nasaayi, hadith no: 1283, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as hasan)

It was narrated from Abdullah bin Abi Talha (Radiallahu anhu), from his father, that:

The Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) came one day with a cheerful expression on his face, and we said: "We see you looking cheerful". He said: "The Angel came to me and said: 'O Muhammad, your Lord says: 'Will it not please you (to know) that no one will send salah upon you that I will send salah upon him tenfold, and no one will send salams upon you but I will send salams upon him tenfold?'"

80 Selected Hadiths

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This hadith teaches us that every Muslim has to send blessings on prophet Muhammad peace be upon him

"O Allah, let Your Blessings come upon Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as you have blessed Ibraheem and his family. Truly, You are Praiseworthy and Glorious. Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as you have blessed Ibraheem and his family. Truly, You are Praiseworthy and Glorious".

2. In blessings for prophet peace be upon him darood e ibrahimi is the best: (ALLAHUMMA SALLI ALA MUHAMMADIN WA ALA AALI MUHAMMADIN KAMAA SALLAITA ALA IBRAAHEEMA WA ALA AALI IBRAHEEMA INNAKA HAMEEDUM MAJEED. ALLAHUMMA BAARIK ALA MUHAMMADIN WA ALA AALI MUHAMMADIN KAMAA BAARAKTA ALA IBRAHEEMA WA ALA AALI IBRAHEEMA INNAKA HAMEEDUM MAJEED)

"O Allah, let Your Blessings come upon Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as you have blessed Ibraheem and his family. Truly, You are Praise worthy and Glorious. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as you have blessed Ibraheem and his family. Truly, You are Praise worthy and Glorious

3. The blessings (salutations) which we send upon our prophet (peace be upon him) are conveyed to him by angles appointed by Allah.

4. The correct way of sending salutations (blessings) upon our Prophet (peace be upon him) is : "ASSALAAMU ALAIKA AYYUHANNABIYYU VA RAHMATULLAAHI VA BARAKAATUHU"

Peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you o prophet (peace be upon him)

٤٩- عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ يَدُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْيُمْنَى لَطْهَورِهِ وَطَعَامِهِ، وَكَانَتْ يَدُهُ الْيُسْرَى لِخَلَائِهِ، وَمَا كَانَ مِنْ أَدَى."

(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٣٣، وصحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ١٦٨، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٦٦- (٢٦٨)، وجامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ١٨٨٨، وسنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٣٢٨٨، واللفظ لأبي داود، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan abudawud, hadith no: 33, sahih bukhari, hadith no: 168, sahih muslim, hadith no:66-(268), jaame tirmidhi, hadith no: 1888, sunan ibn maajaa, hadith no 3288, this hadith is taken from abudawud. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated Aisha, Ummul Mu'minin(Radiallahu anha):

The Prophet (ﷺ) used his right hand for getting water for ablution and taking food, and his left hand for his evacuation and for anything repugnant.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Islam taught us to use right hand for all respectable, blessed (honorable) works.
2. While cleaning any dirt it is most appropriate and compulsory to carry it out with left hand.
3. It is mandatory to follow the foot steps of our Prophet (peace be upon him) in every deed which a believer does it for pleasing Allah.

٥٠- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه، قَالَ : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "مَنْ سَأَلَ النَّاسَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ تَكْتُرًا؛ فَإِنَّمَا يَسْأَلُ جَمْرًا؛ فَلْيَسْتَقِلَّ أَوْ لْيَسْتَكْثِرْ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٠٥ - (١٠٤١))

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 10(1041))

Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) narrated that The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"He who asks others to give to him in order to increase his own wealth, is akin to one who asks for live coals. He who wishes to have more, let him have it and he who wishes to have less, let him have it." Related by Muslim.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Begging money for silly needs in all its forms is prohibited by our prophet (peace be up on him), this is also treated as a sin and can earn anger of Allah.

2. A person has to fulfill his personal needs on his own without depending on others, if one practices depending on others will never be fulfilled but if one who believe in his lord and works hard, Almighty Allah will bestow his blessings to him.

٥١- عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي الضُّحَى أَرْبَعًا، وَيَزِيدُ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ.

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٧٩ - (٧١٩)،)

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 79-(719),)

Mua'ada 'Adawiyya(Radiallahu anhu) reported 'A'isha(Radiallahu anha) as saying:

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to observe four rak'ahs in the forenoon prayer and he sometimes observed more as Allah pleased.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. We can perform two to eight rakats in Duha prayer.
2. Salat Al-Duha starts “when the sun’s heat has become so intense that even the young of the camels feel it.”

٥٢- عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "مَنْ أَتَمَّ الْوُضُوءَ، كَمَا أَمَرَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى؛ فَالصَّلَاةُ الْمَكْتُوبَاتُ، كَفَّارَاتٌ لِمَا بَيْنَهُنَّ".
(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١١ - (٢٣١)،).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 11-(231,)).

Jami' b. Shaddad reported:

I heard Humran bin Aban narrate to Abu Burda in this very mosque during the governorship of Bishr that 'Uthman bin Affan (Radiallahu anhu) said: The Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) observed: He who completed ablution as Allah, the Exalted, enjoined upon him, his obligatory prayers would be expiatory (for his minor sins that he would commit) during (the interval) between them. This hadith is transmitted by Ibn Mu'adh, and in the hadith narrated by Ghundar, the words "during the governorship of Bishr" are omitted and there is no mention of the obligatory prayers.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. From this hadith we can deduce that minor sins only will be wiped off through performing prayers. For major sins one should have done true repentance.
2. One should perform wudu with utmost concentration and devotion towards it because it is also an important form of worship
3. Wudu is also a form of worship, sins can be wiped off through it, as we all know that performing salaah won't be acceptable without wudu, so we should learn all basic things about wudu.

٥٣- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "نِعَمَ سَحُورُ الْمُؤْمِنِ: التَّمْرُ".
(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٢٣٤٥، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan abu dawud hadith no: 2345, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu):

The Prophet (ﷺ) as saying: How good is the believers meal of dates shortly before dawn.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

- 1.It is also ideal (sunnah) of prophet (may peace be upon him), to eat dates at dawn before fasting starts, however many people thinks that dates only has to be used to break the fast at evening.
- 2.Dates are a blessed food, so we need to eat them at the beginning of fasting (i.e. suhoor) too.
- 3.Eating something is necessary especially dates at the begging of fasting(Suhoor) for getting strength for performing prayers .

٥٤- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "إِذَا قَالَ أَحَدُكُمْ: آمِينَ، وَقَالَتِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ فِي السَّمَاءِ: آمِينَ؛ فَوَافَقَتْ إِحْدَاهُمَا الْأُخْرَى؛ غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٧٨١، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٧٢ - (٤١٠)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 781, sahih muslim, hadith no:72-(410).

This hadith is taken from bukhari)

Yahya related to me from Malik from Abu'z Zinad from al-Araj from Abu Hurayra(Radiallahu anhu) that the Messenger of Allah(peace be upon him) and grant him peace, said, "When one of you says 'Amin' and the angels in the sky say 'Amin' so that one coincides with the other, his previous wrong actions are forgiven him."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. From this hadith we came to know that we have to believe in existence of angels
2. Every one should say "Aameen" in every salah either its individual or congregational prayer
3. Meaning of Aameen is "O Allah accept it". Generally it is said after sura Fatiha during performing the prayers.

٥٥- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "الْمُسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ النَّاسُ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ، وَالْمُؤْمِنُ مَنْ أَمِنَهُ النَّاسُ عَلَى دِمَائِهِمْ وَأَمْوَالِهِمْ".

(سنن النسائي، رقم الحديث ٤٩٩٥، و صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٦٥ - (٤١)، واللفظ للنسائي، وحسنه الألباني).

(sunan nasaayi, hadith no: 4995, sahih muslim, hadith no: 65-(41), this hadith is taken from nasayi, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as hasan)

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) that:

The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him)said: "The Muslim is the one from whose tongue and hand the people are safe, and the believer is the one from whom the people's lives and wealth are safe."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Being a muslim it should not be of his practice to keep off his from worships, supplications and qur'an recitation as it will bring disgrace from ALLAH and the same home resembles a graveyard.
2. This hadith teaches us to recite Sura Baqra in our homes along with all optional, recommended prayers, so as to keep away devils (shaitans) from our homes.

٥٦- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: لَا تَجْعَلُوا بُيُوتَكُمْ مَقَابِرَ؛ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَنْفِرُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ الَّذِي تُقْرَأُ فِيهِ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ.
(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢١٢ - (٧٨٠)،).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 212-(780),)

Abu Huraira(Radiallahu anhu) reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying:

Do not make your houses as graveyards. Satan runs away from the house in which Surah Baqara is recited.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith.

1. This hadith teaches us to recite sura Baqra in our houses; we can protect ourselves from shaitan by reciting of this sura and also get blessings of almighty Allah.
2. We should not leave reciting of Quran in our houses, without recitation of Quran and worship we cannot get blessings of Allah. Prophet (peace be upon him) says without recitation of Quran our houses looks like graveyards.

80 Selected Hadiths

٥٧- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "إِذَا قَالَ الْإِمَامُ: سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ؛ فَقُولُوا: اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ؛ فَإِنَّهُ مَنْ وَاَفَقَ قَوْلُهُ قَوْلَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ؛ غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٧٩٦، وأيضاً صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٧١ - (٤٠٩)،).

(sahih bukhari hadith no: 796, sahih muslim hadith no: 71-(409),)

Abu Huraira reported(Radiallahu anhu) :

The Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: When the Imam says: "Allah listens to him who praises Him." you should say: "O Allah, our Lord for Thee is the praise." for if what anyone says synchronises with what the angels say, his past sins will be forgiven.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. We can understand from this hadith how the mercy of Allah is.
2. From this small deed we can get great reward of Allah, when we recite this small sentence (Rabbanaa wa lakal hamd) and if it matches with same saying of angels; all sins will be wiped out.

80 Selected Hadiths

٥٨- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْهَلَالَ، فَقَالَ: "إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ فَصُومُوا، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ؛ فَأَفْطِرُوا؛ فَإِنْ أَغْمِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَعُدُّوا ثَلَاثِينَ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢٠ - (١٠٨١)، .)

(sahih muslim hadith no: 20-(1081),)

Abu Huraira (Allah be pleased with him) narrated that the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) made a mention of the new moon and (in this connection) said:

Observe fast when you see it (the new moon) and break fast when you see it (the new moon of Shawwal), but when (the actual position of the month is) concealed from you (on account of cloudy sky), then count thirty days.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. There should not be any chance for doubt regarding the beginning and ending of the month of Ramadhan, if the weather is cloudy and one is unable to sight the Ramadan crescent moon then have to complete the 30th day of Shaabaaan as it's last day, likewise the same in ending of the month too for celebration eid al fitr, if on 29th of Ramadan weather is cloudy one can't sight the crescent of next month, then one has to finish 30th day of Ramadan with fasting in it.

2. Do not start fasting of Ramadan before the actual beginning of the month, fasting starts only after making sure of sighting of crescent moon of Ramadhan

٥٩- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "إِذَا قَامَ أَحَدُكُمْ عَنْ مَجْلِسِهِ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَيْهِ؛ فَهُوَ أَحَقُّ بِهِ".

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٣٧١٧، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٣١ - (٢١٧٩) واللفظ لابن ماجه، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan ibn maaja, hadith no: 3717, sahih muslim hadith no:30-(2179), this hadith is taken from ibn maaja. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah(Radiallahu anhu) that the Prophet(ﷺ) said:

"When one of you gets up from his spot, then comes back, he has more right to it."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. During a gathering if a person leaves his place for a while and returns back he can hold his place back, no one has to oppose it.
2. Islamic manners during gatherings are one should not carry out any act which troubles or causes discomfort to others.

٦٠- عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْبَدْرِيِّ رضي الله عنه عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: "إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ إِذَا أَنْفَقَ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ نَفَقَةً وَهُوَ يَحْتَسِبُهَا كَانَتْ لَهُ صَدَقَةً".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٤٨ - (١٠٠٢)، وصحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٥٥، واللفظ لمسلم).

(sahih muslim hadith no: 48-(1002), sahih bukhari hadith no: 55.
This hadith is taken from Muslim)

Abu Mas'ud(Radiallahui anhu) reported Allah's Messenger (peace be upon him) as saying:

When a Muslim spends on his family seeking reward for it from Allah, it counts for him as sadaqa.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. It is permissible to spend on our family members on all necessary requirements. Extravagance means spending too much money on permissible things, and waste means spending money on things that are inappropriate. It is prohibited to spend in Extravagance or waste.
2. This hadith highlights the importance of spending on family members, Islam prioritize to spend on owns family members than spending for poor or spending for the cause of Allah. Spending on family memebers come also under sadaqa.

٦١- عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، يَقُولُ: "مَنْ اسْتَطَاعَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَسْتَتِرَ مِنَ النَّارِ، وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ؛ فَلْيَفْعَلْ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٦٦ - (١٠١٦)، وصحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ١٤١٣، واللفظ لمسلم).
(sahih muslim, hadith no: 66-(1016), sahih bukhari, hadith no:1413, this hadith is taken from muslim)

'Adi b. Hatim reported that he heard Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him) as saying:

He who among you can protect himself against Fire, he should do so, even if it should be with half a date.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This hadith teaches us to protect ourselves against hell fire, every good deed becomes a veil from hell fire, donate even if it is a piece of date, do not guilty. Depending on his intentions and situation it's reward would be enormous.
2. This hadith encourages us to donate for the cause of Allah, and do not contempt any help either it is big or small because a small donation or help also can protect against hell fire.

٦٢- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "الْعُمْرَةُ إِلَى الْعُمْرَةِ كَفَّارَةٌ لِمَا بَيْنَهُمَا، وَالْحَجُّ الْمَبْرُورُ لَيْسَ لَهُ جَزَاءٌ إِلَّا الْجَنَّةُ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ١٧٧٣، وأيضاً صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٤٣٧-١٣٤٩)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 1773, sahih muslim, hadith no: 437-1349), this hadith is taken from bukhari)

Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) narrated that the Messenger of Allah said:

"The performance of 'Umrah is an expiation for all the sins committed (between this 'Umrah and the previous one), and the reward for Hajj Mabruur (the one accepted by Allah or the one which was performed without doing any wrong) is nothing save Paradise." Agreed upon.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This hadith encourages us to frequently perform umrah, as sins occurred between two umrahs will be wiped off. It is mentioned that minor sins only be forgiven, but for major sins to be forgiven we have to truly repent.
2. Haj-e-Mabroor means the Hajj which is accepted by Allah. For Hajj to be acceptable it has to be to please Allah alone and to be performed strictly as per the conditions prescribed in Qur'an and Sunnah (to follow prophet's way of performing). Paradise is the reward for accepted Hajj by Allah.
3. This hadith explains us the importance of Hajj and Umrah. Allah forgives all minor sins occurred between two Umrahs performed and Paradise is the reward for accepted Hajj by Allah.

٦٣- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "إِذَا دَخَلَ رَمَضَانُ فَتُحَتَّ أَبْوَابُ الْجَنَّةِ، وَغُلِّقَتْ أَبْوَابُ جَهَنَّمَ، وَسُلْسِلَتِ الشَّيَاطِينُ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٣٢٧٧، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١ - (١٠٧٩)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no 3277, sahih muslim, hadith no:1-(1079), this hadith is taken from Bukhari)

It was narrated Az-Zuhri, from Abu Hurairah (Radiallahu anhu) that the Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

"When Ramadan begins, the gates of mercy are opened and the gates of Hell are closed, and the devils are chained up."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. In the month of Ramadan all devils are captured by Allah and there won't be an impact of devils on His servants, so it becomes very easy for worship. But our bad habits, evilness of our heart has to be controlled and to be trained towards obedience of creator with a pure intention to correct it, as Allah's help comes to those who are true in their intentions.

2. The uniqueness of the month Ramadan is that Allah opens the doors of mercy and shuts the doors of hell in it, who ever want to enter paradise has to fast and worship this month and try to plead and please Allah with pure intention and seek forgiveness from Allah and try to make life more meaningful.

٦٤- عَنْ حَفْصَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "مَنْ لَمْ يُجْمِعِ الصِّيَامَ قَبْلَ الْفَجْرِ؛ فَلَا صِيَامَ لَهُ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٧٣٠، وسنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٢٤٥٤، وسنن

النسائي، رقم الحديث ٢٣٣٤، واللفظ للترمذي، وصححه الألباني).

(Jaame tirmidhi, hadith no: 730, sunan abu dawud, hadith no: 2454, sunan nasayi, hadith no: 2334, this hadith is taken from tirmidhi, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated that Hafsa (Radiallahu anhu) said:

"There is no fast for the one who does not intend to fast before dawn.

About narrator:

Hafsa (Allah's blessings be on her) , the daughter of the Prophet's (peace be upon him) sincere friend and second caliph, Umar, married the Prophet (peace be upon him) in the 3rd year after the Hijrah (emigration).

Hafsa (Allah's blessings be on her) was born in Mecca in 605. Previously she had been married to Khunais bin Hudhafa. However, her husband became ill on the return journey from the Battle of Badr, and passed away a little later in Medina.

Hafsa (Allah's blessings be on her) was a very learned person and spent most of her time in reading and writing. Prophet (peace be upon him) had personally taught her with the result that she was an authority on Islamic knowledge. She (Allah's blessings be on her) was also given the original hand-written copy of the Holy Quran to keep. She was very pious and saintly.

Aisha (Allah's blessings be on her) was the closest friend of Hafsa (Allah's blessings be on her) among the wives. Hafsa, one of the few literate women of her time, had a distinguished place before Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

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Hafsa (Radiallahu anha) passed away when she was 60, in 41 A.H, and she was buried in the Jannat al-Baqi Cemetery.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Intentions(Niyyah) has to be from heart not by uttering it. Uttering intentions is an innovation (bid'ah).
2. For all type of fasting intention is necessary. we have to intend or make intention before fajr(dawn) for all obligatory fasts.

٦٥- عَنْ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقْرَأُ فِي الْغَدَاةِ مَا بَيْنَ السِّتِّينَ إِلَى الْمِائَةِ آيَةً.

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٧٢ - (٤٦١)، وصحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٥٤١، واللفظ لمسلم).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 172-(461), sahih bukhari, hadith no: 541. This hadith is taken from Muslim).

Abu Barza Aslami reported:

The Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) used to recite from sixty to one hundred verses in the morning prayer.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. As prophet (peace be upon him) advised "in congregational prayers we have to take in consideration of weak and old people, as they will suffer with very long prayers".

2. Here the meaning of 'gadah' is the Fajr prayer, prophet (may peace be upon him) use to recite 60 to 100 verses of Quran.

٦٦- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "تَأْكُلُ النَّارُ ابْنَ آدَمَ إِلَّا أَثَرَ السُّجُودِ؛ حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّارِ أَنْ تَأْكُلَ أَكْثَرَ السُّجُودِ".

(سنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٤٣٢٦، وصحيح البخاري، جزء من رقم الحديث ٧٤٣٧، وصحيح مسلم، جزء من رقم الحديث ٢٩٩ - (١٨٢)، واللفظ لابن ماجه، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan ibn maajaa, hadith no: 4326, sahih bukhari, haith no: 7437, sahih muslim hadith no: 299-(182), this hadith is taken from ibn maaja. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"The Fire will consume all of the son of Adam except the mark of prostration. Allah has forbidden the Fire to consume the mark of prostration."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. From another hadith it is evident that one can deserve of paradise with more prostrations (sajdas)
2. This hadith proves the importance of prostration (sajdah), prophet peace be upon him says that the hell fire won't burn the sight of sajdah i.e. foreheads.

٦٧- عَنْ جَابِرٍ رضي الله عنه قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ عِيدِهِ، خَالَفَ الطَّرِيقَ.
(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٩٨٦).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 986).

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah(Radiallahu anhu) :

On the Day of `Id the Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) used to return (after offering the `Id prayer) through a way different from that by which he went.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Another wisdom behind it might be Prophet (may peace be upon him) wants to show the strength of muslims to the enemies of Islam and Muslims.
2. On eids prayer day prophet (may peace be upon him) used to go Eidgah (prayer place) from one route and returns home through a different route, it is due to the reason that these paths also will witness on the day of judgement.

٦٨- عَنْ عَلِيٍّ عليه السلام قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "مِفْتَاحُ الصَّلَاةِ الطَّهْوَرُ، وَتَحْرِيمُهَا التَّكْبِيرُ، وَتَحْلِيلُهَا التَّسْلِيمُ".

(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٦١، وجامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٣، وسنن ابن ماجه، رقم الحديث ٢٧٥، قَالَ الإمام الترمذي: هذا حديث بآنه: أصح شيء في هذا الباب أحسن، وحسنه الألباني وصححه).

(sunan abudawud, hadith no: 61, jaame tirmidhi, hadith no: 3, sunana ibn maaja, hadith no: 275. Most sahih hadith in this chapter. Shaikh Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated Ali ibn AbuTalib (Radiallahu anhu) :

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: The key of prayer is purification; takbir (saying "Allah is most great") makes (all acts which break prayer) unlawful and taslim (uttering the salutation) makes (all such acts) lawful.

About narrator:

Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) was the son of the Prophet's (peace be upon him) uncle, his (peace be upon him) son-in-law and the fourth kaleefah. father was Abu Talib, mother was Fatima bint Asad the Quraishi, and grandfather was Abdulmuttalib. His title was Commander of the Faithful. He is also referred to as "Allah's Lion".

Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) was born twenty years before the Migration. He was the youngest son of Abu Talib, the Prophet's (peace be upon him) uncle, Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) married Faima (Allah's blessings be on her) daughter of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

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Ali's (Allah's blessings be on him) mother became Muslim after the death of her husband and migrated to Medina. When she died, the Prophet (peace be upon him) sent his blessed clothing and commanded that it be used as her winding sheet .

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) invited members of the Banu Hashim to his house in order to explain Islam to them. After dinner prophet (peace be upon him) said, "Hey, sons of Abdulmuttalib. I have been sent to mankind and you in particular. Who among you will pledge allegiance to me as a brother and friend?" Only Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) stood up and gave his allegiance as the Prophet (peace be upon him) asked.

Before the Prophet (peace be upon him) migrated, he left some items that he had taken in trust with Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) to return to their owners. Then that night Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) slept in the Prophet's (peace be upon him) bed and surprised the unbelievers. After that he migrated to Medina, too.

Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) was not only a great warrior but a great scholar as well. Prophet (peace be upon him) appointed him as the Qadi (Judge) of Yemen during his life time. He was a master of Arabic and his writings were as effective as his speech .

After Usman's (Allah's blessings be on him) martyrdom Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) became khalifa and ruled for four years and nine months .

Eventually, in Kufa Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) was wounded by Abdurrahman ibn Muljam, a khariji, as he was going to the morning prayer. He became a martyr as a result of this wound.

80 Selected Hadiths

Ibn Muljam was caught by the people after he had struck Ali. Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) asked the Muslims to slay him if he died. At the same time of his death Ali (Allah's blessings be on him) called his sons and advised them to serve Islam and to be good with the Muslims. When somebody asked him should the Muslims take pledge of loyalty at the hands of his elder son, Hassan (Allah's blessings be on him) , he replied, "I leave this decision to the Muslims." He also advised people not to kill any person other than the assassin to avenge him. He was sixty three years old at the time of his death.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. When prayer (salah) starts with a takbeer "AllahuAkbar" all other activities even they are halal before to takbeer are prohibited until it completes.
2. Wadu is mandatory for any prayer (salah)

٦٩- عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ رضي الله عنه، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: "صِيَامُ يَوْمِ عَاشُورَاءَ، إِنِّي أُحْتَسِبُ عَلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ السَّنَةَ الَّتِي قَبْلَهُ".

(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٧٥٢، وصحيح مسلم، جزء من رقم الحديث ١٩٦- (١١٦٢)، وسنن أبي داود، جزء من رقم الحديث ٢٤٢٥، واللفظ للترمذي، ولم يحكم الإمام الترمذي هذا الحديث بشيء، وصححه الألباني).

(jaame tirmidhi hadith no: 752, sahih muslim, hadith no: 196-(1160), sunan abudawud, hadith no 2425, this hadith is taken from tirmidhi, there is no comment of imam tirmidhi on this hadith, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih).

It was narrated from Abu Qatadah (Radiallahu anhu) that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "Fasting the day of 'Ashura', I hope, will expiate for the sins of the previous year."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Aashoora means "Tenth" day of Muharram month.
2. We have to fast on ninth and tenth or tenth and Eleventh of Muharram month. Fasting on Ninth and Tenth Muharram is best. One can fast only on 10th Muharram but it is not recommended.
3. Fasting on every Tenth day of from the month of Muharram is encouraged in this hadith, due to it Allah will forgive past one year sins.

٧٠- عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: "لَا تَحْقِرَنَّ مِنَ الْمَعْرُوفِ شَيْئًا، وَلَوْ أَنْ تَلْقَى أَخَاكَ بِوَجْهِ طَلْقٍ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٤٤ - (٢٦٢٦)،)

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 144-(2626),)

Abu Dharr (Radiallahu anhu) narrated that the Messenger of Allah

(صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) said:

"Do not consider any act of goodness as being insignificant even if it is meeting your brother with a cheerful face." Related by Muslim.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This hadith teaches us to meet our fellow beings with smiley face
2. We have to treat people with love, affection and behave with best manners.

٧١- عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ رضي الله عنه، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، قَالَ: "صَلَاةُ الْمَرْءِ فِي بَيْتِهِ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ صَلَاتِهِ فِي مَسْجِدِي هَذَا إِلَّا الْمَكْتُوبَةُ".

(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ١٠٤٤، وصحيح البخاري، جزء من رقم الحديث ٧٣١، واللفظ لأبي داود، وصححه الألباني).

(Sunan abu dawud hadith no: 1044, sahih bukhari, hadith no: 731, this hadith is taken from abu dawud, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated Zayd ibn Thabit (Radiallahu anhu) :

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: The prayer a man offers in his house is more excellent than his prayer in this mosque of mine except obligatory prayer.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. But some specific optional prayers like Salaat al-Kusoof (prayer when there is an eclipse) are better to perform in Mosques.
2. It is recommended to pray optional prayers at homes.

٧٢- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "لَأَنْ أَقُولَ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِمَّا طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ الشَّمْسُ".
(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٣٢ - (٢٦٩٥)،)

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 32-(2695),)

Abu Hurairah [may Allah be pleased with him] narrated that the **Messenger of Allah** (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said:

"That I should say: 'Glory is to Allah (Subhan Allah).' 'All praise is due to Allah (Al-hamdulillah),' 'None has the right to be worshipped by Allah (La ilaha illallah),' and 'Allah is the greatest (Allahu akbar)' is more beloved to me than all that the sun has risen over."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. These four sentences are very precious because the greatness of Almighty Allah is mentioned in it.

٧٣- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رضي الله عنه عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ إِلَّا عَلَى شِرَارِ النَّاسِ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ١٣١ - (٢٩٤٩)،).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 131-(2949),)

Abdullah(Radiallahu anhu) reported Allah's Apostle (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) as saying:
The Last Hour would affect (most terribly) the wicked persons.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This hadith tells us that they will be worst people on this earth on doomsday.
2. Believers are exempted from the afflictions of doomsday as Allah sends a cool air on believers so that will die before the afflictions starts.

٧٤- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "الْمُسْلِمُ أَخُو الْمُسْلِمِ لَا يَظْلِمُهُ وَلَا يُسْلِمُهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ فِي حَاجَةِ أَخِيهِ، كَانَ اللَّهُ فِي حَاجَتِهِ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٦٩٥١، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٥٨ - (٢٥٨٠)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 6951, sahih muslim, hadith no:58-(2580), this hadith is taken from Bukhari).

Salim reported on the authority of his father that Allah's Messenger

(ﷺ) said:

A Muslim is the brother of a fellow-Muslim. He should neither commit oppression upon him nor ruin him, and he who meets the need of a brother, Allah would meet big needs, and he who relieved a Muslim from hardship Allah would relieve him from the hardships to which he would be put on the Day of Resurrection, and he who did not expose (the follies of a Muslim) Allah would conceal his follies on the Day of Resurrection.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Harming each other is against Islamic brotherhood it makes almighty Allah angry.
2. All believers are brothers to each other and one should not commit oppression on each other.

٧٥- عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رضي الله عنه قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: "خَيْرُ الْمَجَالِسِ أَوْسَعُهَا".

(سنن أبي داود، رقم الحديث ٤٨٢٠، وصححه الألباني).

(sunan abu dawud hadith no: 4820, Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih)

Narrated AbuSa'id al-Khudri (Radiallahu anhu) :

I heard the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) as saying: The best places to sit are those which provide most room.

Abu Dawud said: The name of 'Abd al-Rahman b. Abi 'Amr is 'Abd al-Rahman b. 'Amr b. Abi 'Umrat al-Ansari

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. If confined or due to disturbance people may quarrel each other.
2. Should choose spacious place for meetings, to avoid troubling each other.

٧٦- عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ فِي رُكُوعِهِ
وَسُجُودِهِ: "سُبُّوحٌ قُدُّوسٌ، رَبُّ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٢٢٣ - (٤٨٧)،).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 223 -(487),).

Aisha said that the prophet (peace be upon him) used to say when bowing and prostrating « All-Glorious, All-holy, Lord of the angels and spirit.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. We can also read this supplication in Ruku because Prophet (peace be upon him) did it.
2. In Ruku Remembrance of eminence (greatness) of almighty Allah is better, and in prostration (sajda) we can do supplications too.
3. In this hadith the word 'Rooh' means spirit(soul), jibrael (alaihissalam) also called as spirit in Qur'an in Sura Al-Qadr. In this hadith it is mentioned that the spirit (Jibrael alaihissalaam) descends with angel.

٧٧- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: "مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ
الْآخِرِ؛ فَلْيُكَلِّمْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ؛ فَلَا يُوْذِ
جَارَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ؛ فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٦٤٧٥، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٧٤- (٤٧)،
واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith number: 6475, sahih muslim, hadith no: 74-
(47), this hadith is taken from Bukhari)

Abu Hurairah (May Allah be pleased with him) reported:

Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, "He who believes in Allah and the Last Day, let him be hospitable to his guest; and he who believes in Allah and the Last Day, let him maintain good the ties of blood relationship; and he who believes in Allah and the Last Day, must speak good or remain silent".

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Prophet (peace be upon him) commanded us to maintain good relations with our neighbors as it is one of basic right that Islam commands its followers.
2. The belief in Allah and the day of judgment is the base for good deeds and good character. So, one has to do good deeds to please Allah and get rewarded on Day of Judgment.
3. Either speak good or keep quiet, and always try to help others.

٧٨- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رضي الله عنه عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: "لَا يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ جُحْرٍ وَاحِدٍ مَرَّتَيْنِ".

(صحيح البخاري، رقم الحديث ٦١٣٣، وصحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٦٣- (٢٩٩٨)، واللفظ للبخاري).

(sahih bukhari, hadith no: 6133, sahih muslim, hadith no: 63-(2998), this hadith is taken from Bukhari).

Narrated Abu Huraira (Radiallahu anhu) :

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "A believer is not stung twice (by something) out of one and the same hole."

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. A believer has to learn from his mistakes in past and should not repeat them again.
2. A believer should be wise, careful in all aspects of his life, and not to be cheated by anyone.

٧٩- عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "مَنْ صَنِعَ إِلَيْهِ مَعْرُوفٌ؛ فَقَالَ لِفَاعِلِهِ: جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا؛ فَقَدْ أَبْلَغَ فِي الشَّأْنِ".
(جامع الترمذي، رقم الحديث ٢٠٣٥، قال الإمام الترمذي عن هذا الحديث بأنه: حسن جيد غريب، وصححه الألباني).

Narrated Usama bin Zaid (Radiallahu anhu):

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said. "If one is done a kindness and [expresses his gratitude] to his benefactor by saying 'May Allah give you a good reward', he has fully expressed his appreciation." [At-Tirmidhi reported it, and Ibn Hibban graded it Sahih (authentic)].

(Jaame tirmidhi, hadith no: 2035, imam tirmidhi says about this hadith as hasan, jayyid, gareeb. Shaik Nasiruddin Albani approved this hadith as sahih).

About narrator:

Usamah Ibn Zaid (Allah's blessings be on him) was from the tribe of Kalb. His father was Zaid Ibn Haarithah bin Shurahbil bin Abduluzza the Prophet's (peace be upon him) servant, who preferred the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, over own his father, mother and kin. He was with him when the Prophet (peace be upon him), stood in front of a large group of Companions saying, "I let you bear witness that Zaid is my son, inheriting from me and I inheriting from him." His name remained Zaid Ibn Muhammad (peace be upon him) until the practice of child adoption was abolished by the Qur'aan. Usaamah (Radiallahu anhu) is his son. His mother was Umm Aiman

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It was God's will that this child was borne after Islam began to forge a path. As one of the true sons of Islam, he (Allah's blessings be on him) was nurtured from his first days by Islam's pure nature without experiencing the murkiness of the pagan period. He grew up in a clean environment among to Muslim parents who taught him Islam from is early age.

Sahaba had migrate from Makka to Madina They had to leave all their money and property to save their lives. Muslims were given permission from Allah to migrate and so they migrated to Madinah.

Usama (Radiallahu anhu) migrated to Madinah with his parents and from his early age he wanted to participate in the battles for Allah's cause. Before the battle of Badr when Muslims were being prepared to attack a caravan belonging to the disbelievers, he bravely asked his father to participate. At that time he was ten years old. Of course, his father refused because of his age.

In the battle of Uhud, a child who was eleven years old entered the battle field carrying a sword taller than him. Everybody was amazed at that rare bravery and persuaded him to go back home with great difficulty. This child was again Usamah (Radiallahu anhu) .

He learned to fight with the sword, to fire arrows and all the necessary arts of war. He would sit with his father, who contributed throughout his life in all Islamic battles, and listen to all the details of the battle, the heroic deeds of the companions, how honorable it was to die for the cause of Allah and that would fill him with enthusiasm to participate.

The Prophet's (peace be upon him) love to him

On the day of the Conquest of Makkah, the Prophet's (Radiallahu anhu) Companion who was riding behind him on horseback was that dark-skinned, snub-nosed Usaamah Ibn Zaid (Radiallahu anhu). Among the most victorious days of Islam was the day of the Conquest of Makkah. On that day, on the Prophet's (peace be upon him) right and left were Bilaal and Usaamah (Allah's blessings be on them), two dark-skinned men; however Allah's word which they carried in their pure, virtuous hearts made them deserving of all kinds of merit and elevated position. And when our noble Prophet, (peace and blessings be upon him) entered the Kabah (The house of Allah) to pray only Usamah (Allah's blessings be on him) entered with him.

Usamah Ibn Zaid (Allah's blessings be on him) has been called among the Prophet's (peace be upon him) Companions "The Beloved Son of the Beloved"

The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) died before the army set off towards its destination; however the Prophet (peace be upon him) had left his wise testament to his Companions: "Fulfill Usaamah's commission. Fulfill Usaamah's (Radiallahu anhu) commission."

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Despite the new circumstances created by the Prophet's (peace be upon him) death, Abu Bakr As-siddiq, the first caliph, insisted upon fulfilling the Prophet's (peace be upon him) testament. Abu Bakr (Radiallahu anhu), commander of the believers, set out walking in complete humility beside Usamah (Allah's blessings be on him) who was mounted on his horse. When Usamah felt uncomfortable that he was riding and Abu Bakr (Radiallahu anhu) the caliph, was walking he said: "By Allah, you will ride and I will dismount". Abu Bakr (Radiallahu anhu) said: "By Allah, you will not dismount, and by Allah I will not ride. It does not harm me to get dust on my feet in Allah cause for an hour" then he, the Caliph, turned to Usamah (Radiallahu anhu) and said: "would you consider supporting me with Umar and leaving him with me in Al-Madinah". Usamah (Allah's blessings be on him) accepted. See how great this situation is. How humble the Caliph (Radiallahu anhu) is. Usaamah's (Radiallahu anhu) army set off to its destination; the caliph only requested Usaamah (Radiallahu anhu) to allow `Umar (Radiallahu anhu) to stay behind to be with him in Al-Madiinah.

Usaamah's (Radiallahu anhu) army returned safely without any casualties so that sahaba said, "We've never seen a safer army than Usaamah's (Radiallahu anhu) ."

Two years before the Prophet's (peace be upon him) death, Usaamah (Allah's blessings be on him) was sent by the Prophet (peace be upon him) to lead a detachment which was meeting some polytheists attacking Islam and its followers. It was the first time for Usaamah (Allah's blessings be on him) to be appointed head of a detachment. He accomplished his duty successfully and victoriously. News of his victory preceded his arrival and the Prophet (peace be upon him), peace and blessings be upon him, was indeed glad.

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In A.H. 54 Usaamah (Allah's blessings be on him) longed to meet with Allah. He died after reaching seventy-five years of age.. He was buried at 'Al-baqi' in Al-Madinah.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. This is not just a gesture or thanking but supplication for him too.
2. Prophet (peace be upon him) says: This is the most appropriate and best way of thanking to anyone.
3. If anyone helps or benefits you; in return you have to say 'jazaakallaahu khair' ('May Allah reward you the best').

٨٠- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: "يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ تُؤْتُونَ إِلَى اللَّهِ؛ فَإِنِّي أَتُوبُ فِي الْيَوْمِ إِلَيْهِ مِائَةً مَرَّةً".

(صحيح مسلم، رقم الحديث ٤٢ - (٢٧٠٢)).

(sahih muslim, hadith no: 42-(2702)).

Al-Agharr al-Muzani who was from amongst the Companions of Allah's Apostle (ﷺ) reported that Ibn 'Umar stated to him that Allah's Messenger (May peace 'be upon him) said:

O people, seek repentance from Allah. Verily, I seek repentance from Him a hundred times a day.

About Narrator :

Abdullah bin Umar bin Al-Khattab (Radiallahu anhum) , his mother was Zainab bint Maz'un(Radiallahu anha) and his maternal uncle was the great and venerable companion, Uthman bin Maz'un (Allah's blessings be on him). His father was the great and venerable companion and one of the rightly-guided Caliphs who was a shining example of fairness and a vigorous upholder of the truth, and he bears a high rank and outstanding virtues.

The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him)said of him: if there were to be a Prophet(peace be upon him) after me, it would have been Umar bin Al-Khattab(Radiallahu anhu) . And it is reported on the authority of Aishah the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: I see the devils among the jinn and mankind fleeing from Umar (Radiallahu anhu) . His son, Abdullah (Radiallahu anhu) was born in the third year following the start of the Prophet's (peace be upon him) mission.

When Umar bin Al-Khattab (Allah's blessings be on him) pronounced the Shahadatan in the presence of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him), the companions raised their voices glorifying Allah. But some of the companions advised him to keep his Islam a secret, he said: by Allah, I will proclaim my Islam as I used to proclaim my disbelief, bin Umar (Allah's blessings be on him) said that when Umar bin Al-Khattab (Allah's blessings be on him) embraced Islam, he asked: which of the people of Makkah is the best at spreading news? They said: Jamil bin Ma`mar Al-Jamhi. So Umar (Allah's blessings be on him) went out and followed him and I was a young boy who understood everything that was said the he came to him and said: Oh, Jamil! Do you know that I have embraced Islam? By Allah, he did not reply to these words, but stood up and raced off and Omar followed behind him and I went with him, until he stood at the door of the Mosque and cried out: Oh, people of Quraishi! Umar (Allah's blessings be on him) has apostatized ! He said: you have lied, but I have embraced Islam.

bin Umar (Radiallahu anhu) was a good soul, which was still upon the natural state (Fitrah) in which Allah created it and so it was ready to receive the new religion. He used to hear about Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) his truthfulness and his trustworthiness, and his soul was filled with wonder by the personality of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), which no one mentioned except to say good things about it, so when his father embraced Islam, his young son felt that a heavy stone which had been blocked the way to his proclaiming his conversion to Islam had been removed and he embraced Islam while still at a young age and he became a good Muslim may Allah pleased with him and may He pleased him.

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It is reported on the authority of Nafi' that Ibn 'Umar Utah used to follow the footsteps of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) and pray in every place where he prayed, to the extent that the Prophet (peace be upon him) sat beneath a tree and Ibn 'Umar used to care for that tree and pour water over its roots so that it would not become dry. He did not only sit beneath the tree underneath which the Messenger (peace be upon him) of Allah used to sit, rather, he used to care for it by watering it.

Nafi reported on the authority of Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: "If we left this door for the women" Nafi' said: "After that, Ibn 'Umar never entered by that door until the day he died."

The other Companions noticed Ibn 'Umar's imitation of the Messenger of Allah's (peace be upon him) actions, including 'Aishah, who said: "No one followed in the footsteps of the Prophet (peace be upon him) in more closely than Ibn 'Umar (Radiallahu anhu) did."

Ibn 'Umar (radiallaahu anhu), continued to demonstrate his love for the Prophet (peace be upon him) after his death and whenever he was mentioned, his eyes would fill with tears; Asim bin Muhammad Al-Amri narrated from his father that he said: "Whenever I heard Ibn 'Umar mention the Prophet (peace be upon him), he would weep."

He did not change after the death of the Messenger (peace be upon him) of Allah, so much so that one of his contemporaries said in his supplication: "Oh, Allah! Keep 'Abdullah bin 'Umar (peace be upon him) alive for as long as I live, so that I can amulet him, for I do not know of anyone else who adheres so closely to what the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) of and his Companions used to follow."

His Kindness and Generosity

Ibn 'Umar (peace be upon him) upon was kind and generous and would not refuse any petitioner and he would distribute charity as one who did not fear poverty, seeking thereby the reward which is with Allah, as he preferred the life of the Hereafter over the life of this world. Nafi' said: "Anything of Ibn 'Umar's (peace be upon him) property which pleased him, he would give away. Once, when he was travelling on his camel, he began to admire it and made it kneel down. Then he said: "Oh, Nafi'! Remove its saddle and tie it up. And he placed it among his camels. And Ayub bin wa'il said: "Abdullah (peace be upon him) came with ten thousand dirhams and he distributed them, then he sought feed for his camel worth one dirham on credit.

Ibn 'Umar (peace be upon him) would go to the market even though he did not want to buy or sell anything and he would deliver salutations of peace to everyone he met. When he was asked about this, he said: "We only go out in order to greet the people with salutations of peace.

From a young age, 'Abdullah bin 'Umar (peace be upon him) use was keenly interested to fight the enemies of Allah, for he realized, in spite of his youth, he realized the high status accorded by Allah to those who strive in His Cause and those who are martyred. For this reason, he set out to fight while he was still not of adult age.

In the Battle of Badr, when the sahaba set out to fight the disbelievers, Ibn 'Umar (Allah's blessings be on him) went with them, due to his keen desire to be a soldier in the army of prophet (peace be upon him). However, the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) sent him back due to his young age, and he was at that time, no older than ten years.

And when came the time for the Battle of Uhud, he set out desiring again to fight, but he was again sent back by the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) due to his young age with others who had not yet reached puberty.

Ibn 'Umar(Radiallahu anhu) also took part in battles during the rule of the abubakr (Allah's blessings be on him) 'Umar bin Al-Khattab(Allah's blessings be on him). And during the khilafat of 'Uthman bin 'Affan(Allah's blessings be on him) he took part in the conquest of North Africa and witnessed the conquest of Nahawand under the command of Nu`man bin Muqarrin.

His Knowledge and Understanding of Islamic Jurisprudence:

Ibn 'Umar(Allah's blessings be on him) was a scholar with a wide knowledge of Islamic Jurisprudence and he(Allah's blessings be on him) spent his life in acquiring knowledge and memorizing it. Malik said: "Ibn 'Umar lived for sixty years after the death of the Messenger of Allah delivering legal verdicts to the people during the Hajj season and at other times.

Some of the benefits of this Hadith

1. Repentance should be made before the signs of doomsday and death.
2. True repentance wipes out sins and purifies the heart and when Allah accepts repentance, the evil deeds are converted into good deeds.
3. Whenever one commits any sin or mistake, has to immediately repent to Allah, without any delay.

O Allah, send salutations on our Prophet (May Allah bless him and grant him peace), who is the last and final Messenger.